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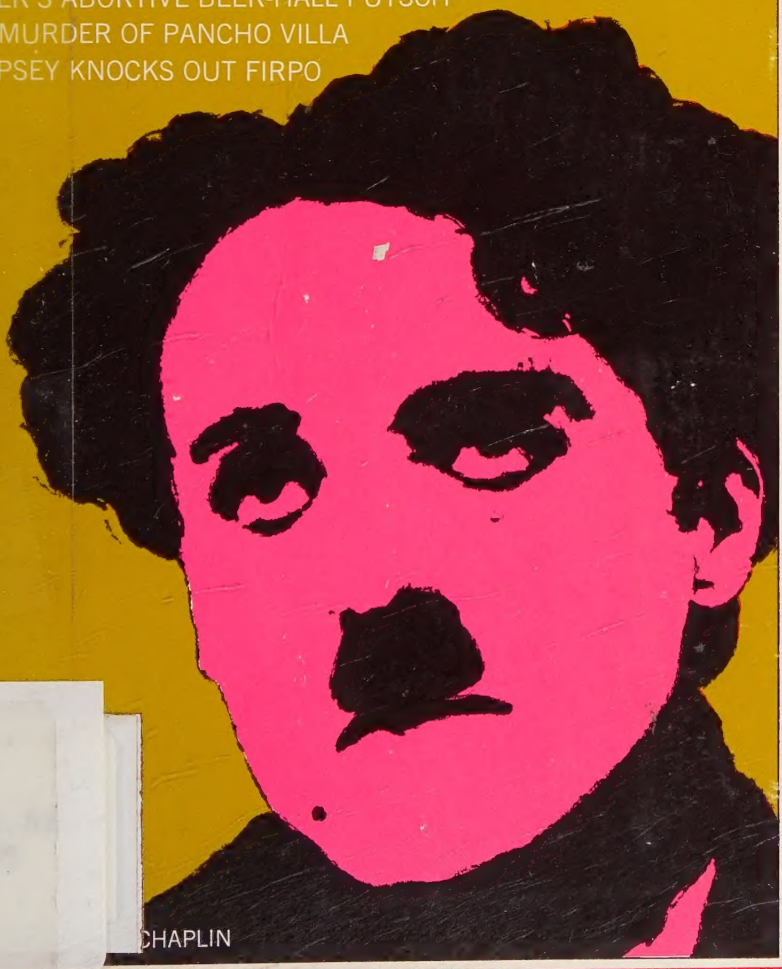
TIME CAPSULE/1923

A HISTORY OF THE YEAR CONDENSED FROM THE PAGES OF TIME

PRESIDENT HARDING'S SUDDEN DEATH
MUSSOLINI'S FIRST YEAR IN POWER
HITLER'S ABORTIVE BEER-HALL PUTSCH
THE MURDER OF PANCHO VILLA
DEMPSEY KNOCKS OUT FIRPO



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TIME CAPSULE / 1923

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James R. Butala

TIME CAPSULE/1923

A HISTORY OF THE YEAR CONDENSED FROM THE PAGES OF TIME

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EVENTS OF THE YEAR

President Harding dies on Alaska journey
15

A scandal breaks in Washington
30

Hitler makes a futile bid for power
92

Mussolini consolidates his dictatorship
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China is ruled by warlords
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Editors' Note

This is one of a series of volumes, each adapted and condensed from a year's contents of TIME, The Weekly Newsmagazine. The words, except for a few connecting passages, are those of the magazine itself, and therefore reflect the flavor, the attitudes and the state of knowledge of the day—sometimes innocent, sometimes opinionated, sometimes prescient.

The book is divided, like the magazine, into departments, and is organized so that each department forms a chronological chapter for the entire year (as one consequence, although President Harding's death is reported in "The Presidency" early in the year, his name recurs later under other headings). The dates in the margins are the issue dates of the magazine.

In preparing this 1923 CAPSULE, which covers the first year of TIME's publication, the editors have preserved not only the best of TIME, but some of its early mistakes as well (e.g., when an obscure German politician first broke into the magazine he was identified as "Adolph" Hitler instead of Adolf; conductor Serge Koussevitsky's name was spelled Kussevitsky; and playwright Ferenc Molnar's first name was given as "Franz").

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TIME / **1923**

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Published simultaneously in Canada.
Library of Congress catalogue card number 67-21362.

INTRODUCTION

These are among the last words that Henry R. Luce wrote for publication before his death on February 28, 1967—44 years to the week after the first issue of TIME *appeared.*

At last, after a year of preparations and frustrations, the first issue of TIME, dated March 3, 1923, was going to press. Soon after midnight, with Briton Hadden in command, almost the entire editorial staff was transported in three taxis from East 40th Street to the Williams Press at 36th Street and 11th Avenue, New York.

There, until dawn, we stood around the "stones" (tables) of the composing room. Under Hadden's direction, we wrote new copy to fill holes, we rewrote to cut and to fit, and everyone tried his hand at captions for the 11 three-inch illustrations which, years later, were described as looking as though they had been engraved on pieces of bread.

It was daylight when I got home and went to sleep. That afternoon, I found an uncut copy of the little magazine in my room. I picked it up and began to turn through its meager 32 pages (including cover). Half an hour later, I woke up to a surprise: what I had been reading wasn't bad at all. In fact, it was quite good. Somehow it all held together—it made sense, it was interesting . . .

I had another kind of surprise as I read the TIME CAPSULE. This time the surprise was like the working of a Wellsian time machine. I found myself living in the year 1923—quite familiarly at home in that environment. I suppose I had expected to find this volume quaint—both in manner and in the

actual happenings of that so much simpler era. I expected to find myself at a perceptible remove from the Harding-Coolidge era; instead, it all seemed to be as real and immediate as today's newspaper.

Perhaps this TIME-machine effect will happen only to people of my generation, but I suggest that young people try it; it might work for them too and, if so, that would be even more extraordinary.

One thing I noticed in my visit to the human landscape of 1923 was that I was able to distinguish between what was then old and passing and what was simply contemporary. In the theater, we have the death of Sarah Bernhardt and the farewell tour of Duse, carrying with her the story of that love affair with D'Annunzio. And we hear George Bernard Shaw, both old and consistently outrageous as he discusses the question: "Is Civilization Desirable?" This year is the year of his *Saint Joan* and TIME concludes its review by saying: "In writing this play, the old sinner and cynic writes himself down as an incorrigible idealist."

Perhaps it is in the field of sport that the TIME-machine works most magically. Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Bill Tilden, Johnny Weissmuller, Red Grange, Knute Rockne—there they all are, immortal and contemporary. And there is a 17-year-old girl, Miss Helen Wills, just coming on stage for a stellar role that has never been equalled.

Two literary masterpieces were discussed in 1923. One was James Joyce's *Ulysses;* the other was T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land.* TIME reported them but was by no means with them. They belonged to the future.

Past, present, future—time, the fourth dimension, is a tricky one. The philosopher or mathematician may say that all points are equidistant from eternity. But there's something wrong with that equation. Just as Dr. Johnson disproved Bishop Berkeley by kicking a stone, so a trip in the TIME-machine will prove that all present times are real and also that there is no present without a past and no future without a present.

There is certainly progression: is there also progress? The reading of this book may give rise to such questions, but that is not really the point. The point is to take a ride in the TIME-machine and have fun.

—Henry R. Luce

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Presidency

By the spring of 1923 the Administration of President Warren G. Harding was already being touched by scandal. Revelations of graft in the Veterans' Bureau led to the resignation of one Harding crony and the suicide of another Bureau official. Harding's Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall, had conspired to help an oil speculator named Harry Sinclair get control of oil-rich Government lands at Teapot Dome, Wyoming. And Harding's Attorney General, Harry M. Daugherty, was banking large funds that would later cause a sensational Senate investigation. How much Harding knew about his errant Cabinet members has never been determined. But early in 1923 the President decided to get out of Washington and take a long—and, as it turned out, fateful—summer trip to the Western states and to Alaska.

MARCH 10 **HALF WAY:** On March 4 President Harding completed the first two years of his Administration, which was the signal for many dignified and somewhat rhetorical eulogies from his friends and a few bitter denunciations from his political enemies. He is not a superman like Roosevelt or Wilson; he never pretended to be, and he should not be judged according to such lofty standards. He is the actuality of the schoolboy notion that anybody has a chance to be President. Mr. Harding has no personal enemies. Almost everybody in Washington likes him and admits he is a "good fellow." And to be a "good fellow," hand-shaker and amiable "regular guy" and still occupy the President's chair is, in the national mind, the realization of the highest idealism. No one realizes this more completely and shrewdly than Harding.

MARCH 24 **MR. HARDING'S HAT:** Shortly after conferring with the President at Miami, Attorney General Daugherty announced to reporters that Mr. Harding would be a candidate for renomination in 1924. Though it came as a surprise that President

Harding's hat should be thrown into the ring so soon, there were several reasons. In the first place, there have been rumors to the effect that Mr. Harding was tired of his job, that his own health and that of his wife precluded another long and strenuous campaign, that harassed by the extremists of the Old Guard on the one hand and the insurgent LaFollette group on the other, he preferred to have the Republican Party ship steered by other hands.

A PRESIDENT'S LIFE: The White House would be an ideal place to live, if it were not for the fact that attached to it on the east are the Presidential offices where an unconscionable amount of work must be done. President Harding expects to escape it on June 20 when he plans to start for Alaska. Before departing, however, he contemplates the unpleasant task of conferring with state governors on prohibition. JUNE 11

The President is undertaking the organization of his Alaskan "vacation." He must in three weeks master the problems of the Territory which include mineral survey, railway building, road building, laws governing fishing, hunting and protection of the seals, removing dangers to navigation, building a territorial capitol.

STATISTICS: After much delay and many conjectures, formal announcement was finally made of the President's itinerary on his forthcoming trip. His speaking schedule includes 18 other stops exclusive of any addresses he may deliver in Alaska. During four days of the Shriners' Convention in Washington 20,000 Shriners called on one day—the largest number of guests at the White House in any day of its history. 10,000 visitors shook the President's hand. Three parades, each of approximately four hours' duration, were reviewed by him. The Los Angeles delegation cheered the President so loudly that Laddie Boy, Presidential hound, ran to cover. In reviewing one of the parades, Mrs. Harding rose (approximately 110 times) and saluted the stars and stripes. Said Mrs. Harding: "Why shouldn't the women of America pay the same respect to the flag as the men do? No citizen of this country is a better American than I am." JUNE 18

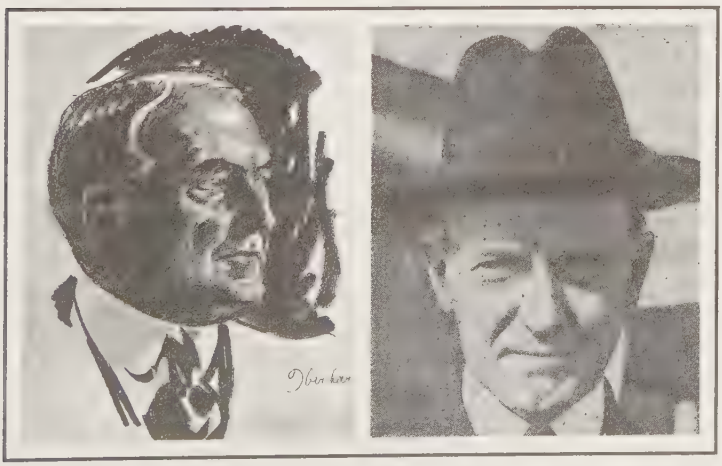
ANABASIS: Forth from the White House followed by innumerable attendants, Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Harding set JULY 2

out on a 1,500 mile journey to Alaska and return. A seven car train, with a specially built-car, the *Superb*, embodying a rear platform rostrum, and a reception room, and a communication department completely equipped for telephone, telegraph and radio communication, carried the President's party. In the retinue were General Sawyer (White House physician), secret service men, stenographers, messengers, secretaries, secretaries of Secretaries, 22 journalists, five photographers and others completing a total of 65 or 70. The Presidential Special halted frequently and the President shook hands with all who came near.

Mrs. Harding, always by his side, explained that her physicians did not allow her to shake hands, but she wished she might. Mrs. Harding gave candy and gum to all the children who came within reach, and seriously depleted the stock on the train. At Seymour, Ind. she said to a woman: "I like your parasol."

The use of the radio amplifier seemed to hamper the President, and he was much more at home in little extempore speeches in which he did not have to remain stationary before an instrument.

"KINDLY LIGHT": The news in the St. Louis speech was the suggestion that the United States, before joining the World Court, should insist on a new method of electing the judges.



President Harding: an "intellectual giant . . . overtaxed." Page 15.

The new President, Calvin Coolidge, "silent in 16 languages." Page 16.

"I shall not attempt to coerce the Senate of the United States" the President said. "My soul yearns for peace. My passion is for justice over force. My hope is in the great court. If in our search for everlasting peace, we but let lead, and follow humbly but dauntlessly the 'Kindly Light' of divine inspiration to all human brotherhood, gleaming like a star in the heavens, from the most beautiful hymn ever written, God will not let us fail."

At Hutchinson, Kans. the President in white flannel trousers, white doe-skin shoes, blue coat and straw hat, shocked sheaves of wheat after the approved methods of Kansas and Ohio. The President then drove a tractor binder around a 90-acre field while the cameras clicked. His welcome at Cheyenne, Wyo. was even more spectacular than elsewhere. Five aeroplanes met the train 20 miles from the city and, circling high, sprinkled the moving cars with roses.

INTO THE WEST: Five cowgirls delivered bouquets of flowers to Mrs. Harding. The motion picture cameras missed the presentation; so Mrs. Harding had the girls do it over again. The President said he was sorry for the passing of the cowboy, but could not bear the passing of the cowgirl. JULY 9

At Salt Lake City the President played golf with Heber J. Grant, white-bearded head of the Mormon Church, and was reported to have gained popularity with the Mormon farmers thereby. Frank R. Kent, correspondent of *The Sun* (Baltimore), one of the ablest and certainly the most fearless of the journalists accompanying the Presidential party, recorded that the President smoked cigarettes while playing, which was regarded as tactless, because the Mormons are strongly opposed to the use of tobacco.

Next morning the Special arrived at Cedar City and the party took a 130-mile automobile ride through Zion National Park. The roads were bad; the alkali dust and the heat were terrific, and the party on the whole was miserable. The trip was a "press agent" stunt for the park, engineered by Senator Smoot and the Union Pacific Railroad (according to Mr. Kent). At Butte the President had a speech to deliver on revived business prosperity. Unfortunately he was taken to a gathering at a baseball park, where poor acoustics made it impossible to speak. Then, having well earned a vacation, the party plunged into Yellowstone Park for two days' rest.

JULY 16 **"CLOSE TO GOD"**: "We spent this Sabbath day, I believe, quite as close to God Almighty as though we worshipped in temples erected by man, for we spent the day amidst the grandeur, the majesty and the inspirations of the great Yellowstone National Park." So said President Harding at Livingston, Mont. He had found the wild animals tame, had fed bears sweet rolls out of his hand. Next day the President had the pleasure of driving the electric locomotive of his train for twelve miles—down the steep grade of the St. Joseph River and the fire-charred slopes of the Bitter Root Mountains.

At Tacoma, for the first time, rain fell on the Presidential party. Umbrella-ed crowds on the streets watched for the President's car to pass. Mr. Harding spoke at the stadium in justification of the Government's handling of its shipping problem. When he finished, his car whisked him off directly to the transport *Henderson*, which was lying in the harbor.

The President sat on deck and smoked his pipe as the *Henderson* steamed up the coast of British Columbia. Two destroyers acted as escort, equipped with sounding apparatus to protect the President from shipwreck on the numerous submerged crags which dot the channel. The first stop in Alaska was at Metlakahtla, where the President spoke to a group of Indians and expressed sympathy with their desire for citizenship. At Ketchikan Mr. Harding told the assemblage that Alaska was "already a source of wonder" to his party and that he knew of no place in the United States where one could find a better looking group of people. The Women's Club gave Mrs. Harding a chain and locket of gold nuggets.

JULY 23 **NORTHERNMOST PRESIDENT**: The *Henderson* stopped next at Juneau, capital of the territory. She had planned to fire a few five-inch shells into Taku Glacier, so that the President could witness the great ice precipices falling into the sea. Fog settled down, however, and the firing could not be attempted. The party landed in rain. At Skagway the President became a member of the Arctic Brotherhood and took an oath never to maltreat horse or dog. At Fairbanks President Harding established a new northern-most record for Presidents of the United States. Although not quite in the land of the midnight sun, there was still twilight even in the darkest hours.

Among the leading questions brought to his attention were

the depletion of the Panhandle salmon fisheries, the lack of good roads, the need of markets for agricultural products. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover proposed a plan to appoint additional Assistant Secretaries of various departments, who would reside in Alaska and take care of its problems on the spot. Many Alaskans look upon this proposal with suspicion, however, on the grounds that it would tend to bureaucracy, of which the Territory has had too much.

KATABASIS: At Fairbanks the first really untoward event of the trip occurred. Exhaustion overcame Mrs. Harding and Brigadier General Sawyer, her physician, ordered that she remain in bed. Throughout the trip she was actually the "life" of the party. Mr. Harding declared that he felt himself to be a real sourdough. A part of the ceremonies was the presentation of a moose-hide collar, ornamented with gold nuggets and ivory, for Laddie Boy, Presidential hound. JULY 30

OVERTAXED: Sudden illness brought to a halt the almost triumphant return of the President from Alaska. Easy stages on the return trip had restored Mrs. Harding, in part at least, when the President's illness came on. After a stopover at Vancouver that night's voyage was marked by two untoward events. The members of the party had eaten some crabs which had been a parting gift from the citizens of Sitka. Either the crabs or some canned foods aboard the *Henderson* were not good. During the night several members of the party became indisposed, among them Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover and Mr. Harding himself. Shortly afterwards the fog horn was heard close at hand. A destroyer came out of the fog, going across the *Henderson*'s bow. The *Henderson*'s engines were reversed, but she struck the destroyer [which was towed safely to port]. AUG. 6

At Seattle the President refused to cancel any of his engagements. He administered an oath of allegiance to thousands of boys brought by the Elks to see the President. Soon after, he spoke to a large gathering on the problems of Alaska. He summed up his general conclusions by saying: "There is no need for Government-managed, Federally-paid-for hothouse development." Leaving Seattle that night on the Presidential Special, Mr. Harding became quite ill. General Sawyer directed that he remain abed. His condition

was not thought serious, and Secretary of the Interior Work told the crowd: "Had he been able yesterday to care for himself he would have been in his usual vigorous health this morning. He was two hours in the sun bareheaded acknowledging the plaudits and afterwards he spoke to more than 180,000 people so that the President, physical and intellectual giant that he is, was overtaxed."

At San Francisco the President arrived very quietly and was taken by motor to the Palace Hotel. His case was diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning with complications. X-Ray showed that patches of broncho-pneumonia had developed in the right lung. The President's condition was pronounced serious.

AUG. 13 **THE END:** At the westernmost edge of the country, having completed something more than half of his great tour of the nation and having served something more than half of his term of office, President Harding died. For a day or two it did not seem as if he were throwing off the poison. Then gradual improvement followed. His temperature abated. He asked for some "old-fashioned blackberry juice." Towards evening the President seemed in good health. Mrs. Harding and a woman nurse were with him. Mrs. Harding was reading aloud. Without warning a tremor shook his frame and he collapsed. It was announced that the President had died of cerebral apoplexy at 7:30 p.m., Pacific time. His death, following the severe illness of President Wilson has led to many suggestions that the duties of the Presidency be divided so that they should not fall with their full heaviness upon one man.

CALVIN COOLIDGE: In the early morning hours of August 3 an automobile full of newspaper correspondents sped over Vermont roads to Plymouth Notch at the southern end of the Green Mountains. It drew up at the two-story, white frame house of John C. Coolidge, father of the Vice President. Word was sent upstairs of the tremendous news from San Francisco. The Vice President had retired for the night. In a few moments he had dressed and descended the stairs with his wife.

In an unpretentious New England living room Mr. Coolidge, pale, and silent, read the telegrams telling of President

Harding's death. Then he slowly dictated a statement expressing his sorrow, and his intention of carrying out the policies of his predecessor, and also a telegram of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Harding, signed "Calvin Coolidge; Grace Coolidge." The next morning, the oath of office having been wired from Washington, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as President of the United States by his father, a Justice of the Peace. Later in the day the new President started by special train to Washington, where he arrived late in the evening. He and Mrs. Coolidge went to the Willard Hotel, which has been their Washington home.

With sandy hair untouched with gray, with clear, calm blue eyes, the new President is slow of speech, dry of humor, sparing of words. He comes from the long line of New England Coolidges. Calvin Coolidge studied law, and entered politics at Northampton, Mass. He distinguished himself as Governor of Massachusetts by his declaration against the strikers on the Boston police force in 1919, and the measures he took to suppress the strike. As Vice President, he was noteworthy for "keeping silent in 16 different languages." He has not the geniality of his predecessor, but those who know him say that there is more "steel" in his make-up. He is silent, shrewd, slow, firm.

SPHINXLIKE: When President Coolidge returned from Marion [Ohio, the home of Harding and the scene of his burial], a host of politicians, office seekers and simple handshakers were awaiting him at the capital. In the background an interested public waited to see what he would do. The President was evidently "sizing up" the situation. He is a slow decider, but a firm decider when he decides. When he will decide and act Calvin Coolidge alone knows—it may be tomorrow or a month from tomorrow. He seemed more inclined to listen than to speak. AUG. 20

ANDANTE: The tempo at which President Coolidge is conducting the affairs of office was indicated by the results of his first full week in the executive offices. Tuesday and Friday are the regular days for Cabinet meetings. On the first Tuesday the Cabinet assembled. Afterwards an official group of policies was announced—collection of all Allied debts owed to the U.S., no special session of Congress, all practical AUG. 27

help for the farmers, economy in government, restricted immigration, any possible aid to Europe without entanglement in the reparations muddle, gratification at the possibility of recognizing Mexico, continuance of the present Cabinet in office. The only noteworthy part of the entire announcement was the absence of any reference to the World Court.

After this announcement there was silence. Friday came and the Cabinet was scheduled to meet again. It did not. President Coolidge was still considering the results of the first meeting.

President Coolidge also had his first group meeting with newspaper correspondents, a regular component of a President's life. The correspondents had a surprise. Instead of being reticent Mr. Coolidge was frank and outspoken—full of humor. He discussed the questions brought up directly, succinctly. He ended with a few humorous remarks and the correspondents ("hard-boiled news gatherers") applauded. It was a distinct success for the new President.

SEPT. 3 **OCCUPATION:** With hardly a ripple in the course of official business, President and Mrs. Coolidge entered an automobile one afternoon at the New Willard Hotel and descended at the White House. The new occupants had been installed.

SEPT. 10 **"STABILITY":** The size of a Presidential vocabulary is strictly limited by the public imagination. History will probably record that Washington's word was "independence"; that Roosevelt's words were "strenuous life"; that Wilson's words (his vocabulary was the largest) were "make the world safe for democracy"; that Harding's word was "normalcy." The press has already come to the conclusion that Mr. Coolidge's word is "stability."

Miss Katherine Shea, of the Treasury Department, called at the White House and presented the Chief Executive with a warrant for $5,833.33, his salary check as President of the U.S. It was in payment of services from Aug. 3, the date on which he took office. Said Mr. Coolidge: "Call often."

SEPT. 17 **MR. COOLIDGE'S WEEK:** Henry Ford and Edsel called on the President with reference to Muscle Shoals [government power and nitrate installations in Alabama]. If Mr. Ford should make a contract with the Government for this fer-

tilizer plant, it would eliminate him as a Presidential aspirant. A man cannot hold a contract from the Government and a Government office as well. It is believed, however, that Edsel Ford will sign the contract, if it is made. [No such private contract was ever concluded.]

President Coolidge accepted an offer of a White House dog, an Airedale, half brother of Laddie Boy.

His record of attending to business and of ignoring the politics of the 1924 election has been disconcerting to Mr. Coolidge's Republican rivals for the next Presidential nomination. It is significant that President Coolidge, barring political accidents, is now regarded as the certain nominee.

NO WALKS: It is rumored that the President's dislike for making known his views will extend to the giving up of his daily walks at 6:30 a.m. Certain politicans, discovering the President's habit, expressed a mutual liking for matutinal exercise. Mr. Coolidge has horseback riding as an alternative, an occupation less adapted to confidential conversation. SEPT. 24

THE ROUTINE: The usual duties greeted President Coolidge. Some of his acts were: To proclaim Oct. 9 as official Fire Prevention Day throughout the country. To receive a new White House dog, Peter Pan, a wire-haired fox terrier from Boston. To ask newspaper men not to give undue publicity to his sons John and Calvin, now students at Mercersburg Academy. To announce that he will not "waste time" by denying statements attributed to him by callers. OCT. 1

ON THE JOB!: A delegation of New Yorkers called on the President to speak at memorial services in Manhattan on Nov. 2, President Harding's birthday. Mr. Coolidge replied in effect: "Gentlemen, I won't say 'Yes' or 'No'. You shall decide for me. Shall I honor President Harding by remaining in Washington and carrying on his work, or shall I speak in Manhattan?" "Stay on the job!" answered the committee. OCT. 8

STYLE: Those who journey to Parnassus go at their particular gaits. Some hobble, like Carlyle. Some stagger, like Henry James. Some swing along gracefully, like Addison. Some swagger, like Marlowe. The road to the White House is not

identical with the pathway up Parnassus. Yet those who walk must have a stride, those who speak must have a style, and Mr. Coolidge has just presented the public with a new specimen of the Presidential literary gait—in 1,120 words he addressed the National Convention of the American Red Cross.

By measurement, Calvin Coolidge covered 1,120 words in 62 sentences—an average stride of 18 words a period. This is a short, a simple, almost a mincing gait. Full 33 of these 62 propositions are what English teachers recognize as "simple declarative sentences." This style is something very near a record for Presidents. With random excerpts from Presidential speeches, one can make up statistics.

	Average No. Words Per Sentence
Coolidge	18.0
Lincoln	26.6
Harding	28.9
Wilson	31.8
Taft	39.9
Roosevelt	41.0
Washington	51.5

A few sentences from Mr. Coolidge's peroration:

"This organization had its beginnings in the day of Abraham Lincoln. It is representative of the dominant influences of his time. It partakes of his spirit. It shows the way to a larger freedom. Our country could secure no higher place in history than to have it correctly said that the Red Cross is truly American."

OCT. 15 **MR. COOLIDGE'S WEEK:** The President received a call from Senator Magnus Johnson from Minnesota, after which the Senator was quoted as having told reporters: "Now boys, I ain't got anything much to say to you now. President Coolidge, he made a fine impression with me. And that's about all I got to say."

OCT. 29 **COOKIES:** A group of Camp Fire Girls presented Mrs. Coolidge with a bag of cookies, five feet long, baked by themselves. Mrs. Coolidge ate two, said that they were very good and that she would send some to her boys at Mercersburg.

The President decided that he could not take the time

from official business to attend the Army-Navy, Princeton-Navy football games. He let it be known, however, that he heartily approved of football at West Point and Annapolis.

FLOWERS: The President expressed his hope that Forget-Me-Not Day, Nov. 10, on which artificial forget-me-nots are sold for the benefit of disabled soldiers, would be a great success. NOV. 12

BUDGET: The budget for the next fiscal year, as completed by the Budget Bureau and submitted to the President, called for an expenditure of $1,700,000,000 exclusive of payments on the public debt and postal expenditures. NOV. 19

SMUGGLERS: The President let it be known that he would support Secretary of Treasury Andrew Mellon's plan for an appropriation of $28,500,000 to build revenue cutters and increase the Coast Guard to prevent rum smuggling. Mr. Coolidge told a delegation from the National Motorists' Association, "the motor industry has given people an entirely new outlook on life"; prepared to receive a snow-white collie for the White House kennels; banished Peter Pan, Presidential fox terrier until his secretary could teach the dog not to howl at night; heard that Mrs. Coolidge had accepted a canary from the American Canary Breeders' Association; received an invitation to attend the annual football game of his alma mater with Williams; wired back: "Regret I cannot accept"; heard that the score was: Amherst, 7; Williams, 23. NOV. 26

THE WHITE HOUSE WEEK: The business of preparing his message to Congress on "the state of the union" took up a large part of the President's time. Having drafted it he put it quietly into his pocket. This was only political wisdom. There are a whole host of Presidential aspirants ready to seize upon any pretext in the message as an excuse for attacks on the Administration's policy and for advancing their respective candidacies. The more general the message is, the less ground these gentlemen will have to stand on. DEC. 3

THE PHILIPPINES: Mr. Coolidge made the first announcement of his stand on the Philippine question. He favors adhering to the Government's promise of ultimate freedom for the islands, but does not believe they are yet ready for it. DEC. 10

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst called at the White House. On departing, Mr. Hearst said: "I think he is a very able man, rather conservative, but with a number of progressive ideas."

DEC. 17 **THE MESSAGE:** The President delivered his first message to Congress on the State of the Union and was heard by radio telephony by a "million" people. His voice was high-pitched, slightly nasal. He spoke in an even monotone, never raising his hands. In 64 minutes he had finished. There was a burst of cheering. Gathering his manuscript, his handkerchief, his spectacle case, he disappeared.

The principal matters which President Coolidge discussed are epitomized in the following extracts:

¶ President Harding—"The world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character. He has left his mark upon history."

¶ League of Nations—"The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed."

¶ World Court—"Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support to the Permanent Court of International Justice. [It] is a convenient instrument of adjustment to which we could go, but not be brought. I commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate."

¶ Tax Reduction—"It is possible to make a large reduction

Oscar Underwood, "half" a Presidential contender from Alabama. Page 22.

Hiram Johnson, a full-scale contender from California. Page 22.

in the taxes of the people [who have] borne with uncomplaining courage the tremendous burden."

¶ Prohibition—"Every effort should be made to suppress interstate [liquor] traffic."

¶ Lynching—"The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime —of which the Negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims."

¶ Child and Female Labor—"We ought to provide for a limitation of child labor and a minimum wage law for women."

Comment. "Just about as stimulating as a dish of cambric tea . . . Pious phrases and sympathetic advice to everybody to cease being naughty and all join hands in a real romping game of ring-around-a-rosy."—a Hearst editorial.

A FIELD OF FOUR: The field of contenders on a national scale for the Republican nomination in 1924 has narrowed to four—or rather, three and one-half. They are Calvin Coolidge, Hiram W. Johnson [Senator from California], William G. McAdoo [Woodrow Wilson's son-in-law and Secretary of the Treasury in his cabinet] and [Alabama Senator] Oscar W. Underwood (half, because Mr. Underwood's activities are confined to the South). DEC. 24

Henry Ford's anomalous candidacy appeared to have "flivvered."

WHITE HOUSE WEEK: John L. Lewis and Philip Murray, President and Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, called at the White House. President Coolidge's automobile, which had come to take him for a late afternoon ride, was dismissed so that he might confer with the miners. DEC. 31

John and Calvin Coolidge, Jr. spent the holidays at the White House.

At Detroit, Henry Ford issued a brief and homely statement. "I believe," he said, "it is the wise and natural thing for the people to agree on the nomination and election of Mr. Coolidge. I am satisfied that 90% of the people feel perfectly safe with Coolidge, and I feel, too, that the country is perfectly safe with him. And if this is the feeling of the country, why change?"

Senator Hiram Johnson in his turn issued a statement on Ford. "Mr. Ford was for Mr. Wilson when Mr. Wilson was President. Mr. Ford was for Mr. Harding when Mr. Harding was President. Mr. Ford is for Mr. Coolidge while Mr. Coolidge is President. Mr. Ford is a marvelous businessman."

The Cabinet

In the spring of 1923, when Warren G. Harding was still alive, he presided over a Cabinet that included some of the most distinguished men in the nation: Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, the Pittsburgh industrialist; Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover, a wealthy mining engineer who had won fame for his handling of emergency food distribution during World War I; Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, onetime Governor of New York, unsuccessful candidate for President in 1916 and later Chief Justice of the U.S.; and Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, father of another Henry Wallace who would serve in the same capacity (and later become Vice President) under Franklin D. Roosevelt. However, Harding's Cabinet also contained a group of cronies like Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, the Ohio lawyer who had helped maneuver Harding into the White House, and Secretary of the Interior Fall, a former Senator from New Mexico—both of whom were later deeply implicated in scandals involving the Harding Administration.

MARCH 24 **A COTTAGE BY THE SEA:** Attorney General Daugherty, who is at Miami recovering from illness brought on by overwork, rented a cottage at Atlantic City. He expects to commute to Washington as often as his work may require.

MARCH 31 **MINDS THAT AGREE:** Within two days the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce gave their opinions of what Russia means to this country. Admitting the stability of the Lenin-Trotzky régime, Mr. Hughes asked: "What good is stability in a policy of repudiation and confiscation?" The Soviet Government has repudiated $187,000,000 lent to Russia by the United States. What is more, it is agitating for a "world revolution" in this and other countries.

Mr. Hoover's points were: 1) that official recognition would not promote trade relations with Russia—other governments have tried the experiment and failed; 2) that all charitable relief can hope to do is "lift special groups from utter destitution up to the level of the general poverty"; 3) that Russia must restore fundamental conditions of security and confidence before reconstruction can be undertaken.

CHIEF OF COMMERCE: "How is Hoover getting away with his job?" Ask the question and 20 Washington correspondents are ready to answer: "Big." JUNE 4

Mr. Hoover has revolutionized the Department of Commerce. Once the Department was ignored or avoided by business men. It was too "theoretical." Now the Department serves the business man with cable information from every point of the compass, from a chemical expert in Germany, a machinery expert in China, an agricultural expert in Argentina. And it serves them with statistics. "Hoover is hell on statistics." (The phrase is current.) He found that the Bureau of Census belonged to his Department, and now he is even counting the fish. Mr. Hoover enjoys such confidence from business men as was never given to any predecessor.

A CHAMPION SAILS: Andrew W. Mellon as Secretary of the United States Treasury might be said to be the richest man in JULY 2

Herbert Hoover is "hell on statistics" in the Commerce Department.

Andrew Mellon of the Treasury holds a record for academic kudos.

the country. It is also said that in respect to his own private purse he is the third richest man in the United States. He is a power in the oil business, the steel car business and the aluminum business. Yet, as a Philadelphia editor once said: "He looks like a tired double-entry bookkeeper who is afraid of losing his job."

Within a few days recently he received degrees from Rutgers, New York University, Princeton and Pennsylvania Military College. With the possible exception of a few of our foreign visitors, he has probably established a world's record. Quietly pocketing his honors, however, and leaving a handsome balance in the Government Treasury he sailed for Europe on the *Majestic*. His arrival is anticipated with no little speculation. The United States is Europe's great creditor. The *Dusseldorfer Mittag* headlined: "Mellon—The Savior?"

JULY 30 **MACHINE GUNS:** Henry Cantwell Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is supposed to be concerned more with plows, harrows, reapers and thrashing machines than with machine guns and other armaments. Nevertheless it happened that while the Secretary was in Alaska with the President, his subordinates found themselves with a small war on their hands.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, a subdivision of the Department of Agriculture, provides cattle dipping vats in regions which are infested with what is known as the "fever-tick." Cattle-raisers are required to "dip" their stock. The penalty for failure to do so is arrest and a fine. As a form of protest, stockmen blew up 48 vats in Amite County, Miss. during the past few weeks. As a counter-protest, the Bureau sent armed guards, and finally machine guns, to the spot. The only casualty so far was the killing of one cattleman as he was about to dynamite one of the vats.

SEPT. 3 **POLITAX:** The soldier bonus [for veterans of World War I] is now, in truth, something more than a likelihood. But if Secretary Mellon is right, to reduce the surtaxes [extra taxes levied only on net incomes over $6,000] would be the best possible way of preparing for a bonus. He holds simply that to burden the rich beyond a certain point is also to burden the poor. The insurgents in Congress charge Secretary Mellon with favoritism towards the wealthy. It is probably true that Mr. Mellon

does not understand the vote-getting value of the political slogan: "Soak the Rich."

HOOVER AND "SUPER-POWER": Engineers have for years been urging the establishment of a comprehensive "super-power" system for the U.S. [to improve the distribution of electricity]. Detailed plans for such a system have been drawn and made available to the industry. But State and Federal cooperation and legislation are essential. OCT. 22

It remained for Herbert C. Hoover, 90 h.p. Commerce Secretary, to take the first practical steps toward this end. With the approval of President Coolidge, he last week called a conference of State Public Service Commission officials. They listened to Mr. Hoover explain how an annual saving of over $500,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons of coal in the eleven New England and Middle Atlantic states alone could be made on an investment of $1,250,000,000. He does not advocate Federal super-regulation of interstate movement of power. But the states must meet each other halfway. Maine has a law prohibiting the transmission of electric current across its borders, passed to retain Maine's water-power for her own benefit. Such obstacles may have to be resolved by treaties or compacts between states.

The super-power plan calls for the construction of networks of great power highways east of the Mississippi and west of the Rockies, linked by several transcontinental lines using methods of high-voltage transmission evolved by the General Electric Co. Low-voltage systems would connect with the main trunks, distributing electricity to remote rural districts.

ROUGH ON RUSSIANS: Secretary of State Hughes in a brief note to the Russian Government declared that the U.S. Government "is not proposing to barter away its principles" in negotiations for Russian recognition. He followed this note by publishing a set of instructions, captured in August, purporting to be from the Third Internationale [a league of Communist groups organized in 1919 to overthrow "capitalistic" governments] to the Workers' Party of America. The instructions concluded with the hope that "the party will step by step embrace the proletarian forces of America and in the not distant future raise the red flag over the White House." This phrase naturally captured the imagination of the Senate. DEC. 31

Said Senator William Borah, Republican of Idaho: "Why are not the men who are cooperating with our foreign enemies, the agents and their representatives in this country, arrested, indicted, convicted and sentenced to the electric chair without the benefit of clergy?"

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican of Massachusetts: "They are not all citizens are they?"

Senator Borah: "No, but you can deport those who are not and hang the balance."

Senator Lodge: "I think that might be a good thing."

Congress

The Congress that had come in with President Harding was heavily Republican. The balance in the Senate was 59 Republicans to 37 Democrats. The House of Representatives consisted of 301 Republicans and 131 Democrats.

Both houses were ruled by an autocratic committee system presided over by such Old Guard traditionalists as Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (a leader of the group that blocked U.S. membership in the League of Nations, and grandfather of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who served as U.S. Senator, Chief U.S. Representative to the United Nations and Ambassador to South Vietnam) and Philip Campbell, Chairman of the House Rules Committee. Despite the fact that the President and the majority in Congress were of the same party, Congress maintained a stubborn and jealous independence of White House "interference," and continuously imposed its will on that of President Harding.

MARCH 3 **NO EXTRA SESSION PREDICTED:** President Harding allowed it to be understood that he will not convene the new Congress until December, and for three good reasons:

1) The President and Mr. Hughes can develop a foreign policy more easily without a Congress than with.

2) The new Congress will generate new opposition to the President in both home and foreign affairs.

3) Business is happier when the Capitol is deserted. Legislation and rumors of legislation cause prices to fluctuate.

UNCLE JOE: Joseph Gurney Cannon, grand old man of Congress, will retire from public life. At the age of 86, having served 23 terms in the House of Representatives, he feels that he has earned the right to spend the rest of his life in the quiet seclusion of Danville, Ill. Uncle Joe is something more than a politician with an age-record. He is the embodiment of a tradition, a political theory, a technique of party government and discipline that is fast disappearing. Uncle Joe was Speaker of the House and supreme dictator of the Old Guard. He followed the divine call with a resolute evangelism that was no mere voice crying in the wilderness, but a voice that forbade anybody else to cry out—out of turn.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon is retiring after 23 lively terms in the U.S. House.

Senator Wheeler sees "signs of prosperity on every side" in Russia.

On March 4 Uncle Joe will be gone and Henry Cabot Lodge alone will remain to carry on the banner of the ideal. To the American people, however, the senior Senator from Massachusetts must perforce seem a little too genteel, too cold, too Back Bay to serve as an adequate trustee for the Old Guard tradition. They will long for the homely democracy of Mr. Cannon, so often expressed by those homely democratic symbols—Uncle Joe's black cigar and thumping quid [of chewing tobacco].

GONE HOME!: The 67th Congress has adjourned. It was in session 622 days out of two years, considered about 14,600 MARCH 10

bills, and passed about 600. It made peace with Germany, revised taxes, cut government expenses, provided loans for farmers, reduced naval armament, passed a high tariff and a reduced immigration bill. It failed to pass a ship subsidy, a bonus, a provision for American membership in a world court, an anti-lynching bill and 77 constitutional amendments. Ninety-nine minor bills were run through at the last moment, all of which the good-natured Mr. Harding signed in an hour at the Capitol. The dying Congress bequeathed a list of investigations to be conducted by committees. These are the subjects of coming research:

¶ Leasing the Teapot Dome naval oil reserves in Wyoming to the Sinclair Oil Company by former Secretary Fall.
¶ Coal profiteering in New England.
¶ Evasion of the income tax.
¶ Charges of Veterans' Bureau mismanagement.
¶ Sugar market manipulations.

JUNE 18 **"SENSIBLE COMMUNISM"**: Where should a member of Congress be when Congress is not in session? Many of them have given their answers by going to Russia. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is the first to return from there this summer. Senator Wheeler, who is only 41, is a Democrat and a "radical." He announced that the Russians are now better off than they ever were under the Tzar, that the Soviet government with a well trained army of 600,000 is stable, that "there were signs of prosperity on every side," that the hatred of Russians for religion is exaggerated. In short he believes that Russia is taking up "sensible Communism" and he joins the Senators who demand American recognition.

JULY 23 **MAGNUS THE GREAT**: The late Knute Nelson, Viking of the Senate, is to have a remarkable successor, Magnus the Great. Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate, won on a platform of Government control (in favor of the farmers), of railroads, coal mines, Federal Reserve Bank. He is for a cash soldier bonus, better farm prices, no entangling alliances. The new Senator has a tremendous voice. "You see," he explains, "I used to be a glass-blower, and blowing glass makes big lungs." During his campaign he spoke in shirt sleeves and suspenders. When Johnson got into action, he tore off his collar and tie and threw them on the ground. "Don't get nerv-

ous," he would shout. "I will remove nothing else whatsoever."

His opinions: On President Harding: "He is not a big enough man for the job." On Woodrow Wilson: "I thought he was a fine President. Wilson got the big head in the last two years of his term." On the League and the World Court: "I'm agin both of them. We ought to stay home and mind our own business."

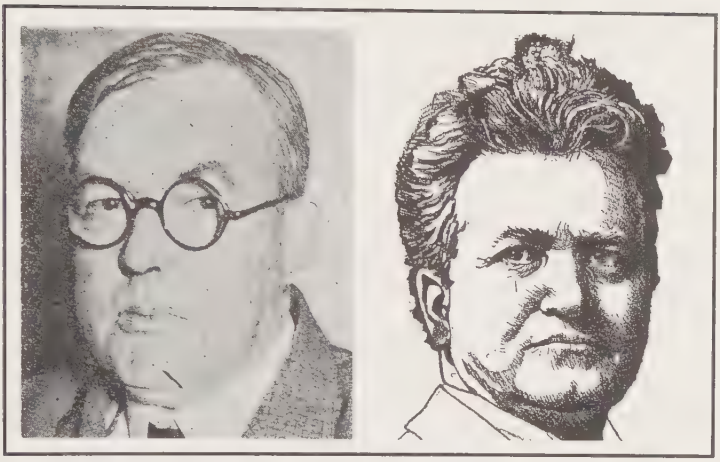
A PRETTY MESS: Congressional investigators functioning in Washington brought forth sensations in an investigation of the Veterans' Bureau. The evidence heard accused Colonel Charles Robert Forbes, retired head of the Veterans' Bureau, of extravagance, mismanagement, gross corruption. Colonel Forbes was a personal appointee of President Harding. NOV. 5

Some of the charges: that scandalous arrangements had been made for doing dental work for veterans, by which dentists collected fees of $5,627,000 in 1921; that Forbes made arrangements with various construction companies that he should receive one-third of the profits on Government contracts which he granted them; that he asked a contracting agent to dispose illegally of $5,000,000 worth of drugs and 67,000 quarts of liquor, the property of the Veterans' Bureau.

DER TAG: On Dec. 3 opens the first session of the 68th Congress. That is *Der Tag* for Robert Marion La Follette, senior Senator from Wisconsin. In 1905 Mr. La Follette first went to the Senate. He had previously been elected governor of Wisconsin three times in succession. He had instituted remarkable "reforms." Great things were expected from him as a leader of the progressives. And then came disappointment—many disappointments. DEC. 3

He never gathered a large following. His was always the righteously indignant voice of the protesting minority. His followers deserted him at crucial moments. He joined the ill-fated Progressive Movement in 1912. But his trouble was that he could not work continuously with able assistants. He is a leader of the insurgents because he is their prototype. But a weaver of a stout party, he is not.

At last he comes into his own. The opening of the 68th Congress is for him to make history; for this year he rules Congress. With opposing weights almost evenly balanced he



Charles Forbes, accused of gross corruption at the Veterans' Bureau.

Senator Robert La Follette. This year the insurgent rules Congress.

stands at the fulcrum of the teeter-totter, able to see-saw decisive power to either power. It is the supreme triumph, the acme of power, to which a man of La Follette's type, by character an eternal insurgent, can attain.

The States

MARCH 3 **KANSAS:** A bill is before the Legislature to make the possession of cigarettes an offence punishable by imprisonment. Kansas already has a law against selling or giving away cigarettes, but none against smoking them.

UTAH: Four men were arrested for smoking in a Salt Lake City cafe. Utah has a law prohibiting smoking in public and the sale of cigarettes. The Mormon Church is in favor of the legislation.

MARCH 10 **OREGON:** Governor Walter Pierce and Mayor Baker of Portland spoke on "Americanism" at a Ku Klux Klan dinner given for the Grand Dragon of Oregon.

MARCH 24 **MINNESOTA:** The Twin Cities are to have the first noiseless roller-bearing street cars in the world. They are to be installed in April.

CONNECTICUT: A bill is before the legislature to make the public display of a clock showing any time save Eastern Standard punishable by $100 or ten days in prison. This is another step in the fight of farmers against city dwellers to prevent daylight saving. APRIL 7

NEW YORK: A hearing is now going on to amend the state laws against disseminating contraceptive information. If the bill is enacted, it will be a victory for Mrs. Margaret Sanger, one of the world's leading birth control advocates. Mrs. Sanger is a dramatic propagandist. Her books have been burned in London and barred from the United States mails. The Japanese Government refused her a passport; but the people protested, and she made a triumphal entry into Tokyo. Her name is a household word in Japan, China and England. APRIL 14

CONNECTICUT: The lower house of the Legislature defeated a bill to legalize Sunday football and baseball by 139 to 86. APRIL 28

FLORIDA: The system whereby convicts are delivered under contract to turpentine camps at $20 a head profit to the sheriff sending them there has been abolished by the Florida legislature, 31 to 1. State Senator Wicker, who voted against the measure, said: "There are two things I know about—mules and Niggers. Corporal punishment is the only way a convict Nigger can be controlled!"

SOUTH CAROLINA: For the first time in 100 years the population of this state is more white than black. Negroes are migrating north.

CALIFORNIA: Oakland was obliged to remove the name of [comic strip character] Andy Gump from the municipal ballot, when the City Attorney ruled that the presence of a mythical name might invalidate the election for mayor. MAY 5

PENNSYLVANIA: A bill to prohibit any municipality from adopting daylight saving was passed by the Legislature. Philadelphia business men are ignoring the bill.

NEBRASKA: The mayor of Omaha was made "grand lictor" of the "Fascisti of America"—organized by a former Ku MAY 12

Klux Klan official—which has as its objects "pure Americanism" and "protection of pure womanhood."

PENNSYLVANIA: Women appear to have won the right, after a long fight, to go to jail for non-payment of taxes. The former law provided that women, infants and persons of unsound mind could not be imprisoned for non-payment.

MAY 28 **TEXAS:** The town of Beaumont reports a new record rainfall for the United States. Over 13.5 inches fell inside three hours. Fifty thousand dollars damage was done to property. Telephone girls went to work in bathing suits.

WASHINGTON: By decision of the Attorney General it is legal for women to wear trousers where and when they please.

Taxation

APRIL 14 **MORE REVENUE:** Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon announced that income tax payments for March, 1923, now total $463,000,000—$63,000,000 greater than estimated and $70,000,000 greater than payments last year. This he attributes partly to better business conditions. He now renews his recommendation that maximum surtaxes on income be reduced to 25%. He asserts that such readjustment would yield as large or larger revenues. The reason for his belief is that high surtaxes [the maximum in 1923 was 50% on all incomes over $300,000] drive wealthy men to invest their money in tax-free securities and non-productive enterprises and to seek every permissible means of avoiding the realization of taxable income. The result is an unsound industrial condition and actually a decrease in revenue.

Director Lord of the Budget Bureau announced three weeks ago an expected deficit for the Treasury of $180,000,000. With income taxes yielding an unexpected $63,000,000 and the tariff another $100,000,000 over expectations, the deficit is in a fair way of being wiped out.

MAY 12 **TINKERING:** "As sure as God lives and the sun rises in the morning, there will be a soldier bonus law passed by the next Congress. Instead of talking about reducing taxes, the

real problem is how to raise the funds for the bonus!"—Senator Smoot of Utah.

As regards taxes, the Senator's words are more than a prediction—they are an announcement. According to seniority rules, he will be the next Chairman of the Finance Committee and so-called "watch dog of the Treasury." Senator Smoot, like President Harding, was once for a sales tax to meet the bonus. His present remarks do not indicate that he will advocate it again, but he is evidently in search of new sources of revenue.

SMALLER INCOMES: The Census Bureau announced figures on the number of million dollar incomes in the United States as revealed by the income tax in 1921. There were only 21 such incomes in that year, although in 1920 there were 33; in 1919, 65; in 1918, 67; in 1917, 141. Regarding as millionaires all people with incomes of $50,000 or over, the Treasury officers calculate there were 11,069 millionaires. [In 1964 there were 195,730 tax returns showing income of $50,000 or more.] JUNE 18

MR. MELLON PROPOSES: Knowing that a struggle [with progressives in the Congress] was inevitable, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, took the future by the forelock. Deliberately striking the first blow, he laid out a program for tax reduction. "A soldiers' bonus," he said, "would postpone tax reduction for many years to come. Taxpayers subject to the higher rates," he continued, "cannot afford, for example, to invest in American railroads or industries or embark upon new enterprises." NOV. 19

In effect, he said to Congress: "Will you give a bonus to 4,000,000 veterans or will you cut the income taxes of 14,000,000 people?" Any politician's answer would be obvious were it not for the fact that the bonus advocates have a much better organization—including lobbyists—than the taxpayer. But Mr. Mellon spoke loud enough for the public as well as Congress to hear. If the taxpayers shout louder than the bonus advocates, there may be no bonus.

President Coolidge did not make himself responsible for Mr. Mellon's proposal. It is obvious that he will avail himself of the public response in judging what to say to Congress on Dec. 3.

NOV. 26 **PLAUDITS:** Secretary Mellon gained more applause for his tax proposal than John Barrymore in *Hamlet*. It was a tremendous surprise to the professional politicians, most of whom had generally come to the conclusion that a soldier bonus was the most popular thing that could be offered in a "Presidential" year. Mr. Mellon was supposed to be an amateur in national politics. But the politicians held their ears to the ground, and then, since the roar of applause [for Mellon] was unmistakable, their hands began to clap. The situation is not yet crystallized, however.

DEC. 17 **FOR A NEW YEAR:** President Coolidge submitted to Congress the Budget Bureau's estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year of 1925 and in a letter accompanying the budget urged reduction of taxes.

"I am not unmindful of the demand for adjusted compensation for soldiers of the World War," he said. "I question if there is any sound reason for such a measure. The country is prosperous and remunerative employment is available for the able-bodied veterans as well as for other citizens. The Government has no money to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people."

Political Notes

APRIL 21 **CONVALESCENT:** Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for Vice President in 1920, is rapidly improving in health [after his 1921 polio attack]. His lameness is disappearing. In Florida he swam much and fished.

JUNE 11 **A CANDIDATE?:** Henry Ford, asked by reporters whether he would run for President, said: "I feel fine this morning. I arose early and rode horseback from six to seven."

JULY 2 **THE POLITICAL BAZOO:** When the *President Polk* sailed for Europe, a reporter approached a passenger and asked his name. The man replied: "I am Senator Henry Ashurst of Arizona, and I am opposed to office holders who go to and from Europe shooting off their bazoos about how Europe should be run. I don't know how long I shall be gone or what I'm going to do. That's all."

FORD BOOM: The *Chicago Tribune* said of Henry Ford as candidate for President in 1924: "What makes him impossible is that he lacks any sense of his limitations. If a man is both ignorant and ignorant of his ignorance he is not one to be put in any place of responsibility." Some years ago the supermechanic sued the *Tribune* for libel. In the course of Mr. Ford's testimony at the trial *Tribune* lawyers found that he did not differentiate between Arnold Bennett and Benedict Arnold. But Mr. Ford won the suit and at his own request took six cents in damages.

STRAWS: At the stage of 164,514 ballots, the straw vote taken by *Collier's Weekly* for Presidential preferences showed the following results:

Ford	54,000
Harding	33,000
McAdoo	13,000
[James M.] Cox	11,000
[Hiram] Johnson	10,000
[Al] Smith	8,000

TWO LETTERS: The letter which Calvin Coolidge wrote to Woodrow Wilson: AUG. 13

My dear Mr. Wilson:

It is with great distress that I have to inform you officially of the death of President Harding. Should you contemplate participating in the funeral services, which I should greatly appreciate, you will be duly apprised of the arrangements.

The letter which Mr. Wilson wrote to President Coolidge:

My dear Mr. President:

I sincerely grieve as you do over the death of President Harding, who had undoubtedly won the esteem of the whole nation. I shall esteem it an honor to take part in the funeral procession and shall be obliged if you will assign a position in the procession for my car. I regret to say my lameness makes it impracticable for me to attend the exercises in the Capitol. Allow me to express the hope that your administration of the great office to which you have been so unexpectedly called will abound in satisfaction of many kinds. With cordial good wishes, sincerely yours.

AUG. 20 **THE FUNERAL:** "The most pathetic figure" at the funeral of President Harding, according to the New York *Daily News,* was not Mrs. Harding, but Attorney-General Daugherty. "He nearly collapsed. His body was convulsed with sobs. He gulped and choked and would not look at the coffin."

SEPT. 17 **THRIFTY CAL:** Frederick W. Upham, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, knows where his Party's money goes and praised Calvin Coolidge's thrift. "He didn't know what it was to pad an expense account. Even as Vice President he refused to travel in a Pullman drawing room. 'A berth, upper or lower, is good enough for me,' he would say. 'The funds of the party are sacred.'"

SEPT. 24 **CONTROLLING THE KLAN:** Governor Jack Walton of Oklahoma does things vigorously. At his inauguration a few months ago, he gave a barbecue to the state's entire population. Last week he placed all his constituents under Military Law. The Ku Klux Klan is the reason. Its whippings and its floggings, its domination of civil officers, made the measure advisable in the Governor's eyes.

OCT. 1 **UPHEAVAL IN OKLAHOMA:** Oklahoma vibrated. Governor Walton set out to fight the Klan, which he declared was responsible for 2,500 floggings in twelve months. His soldiers appeared, and the Klan disappeared. But large sections of the press and Oklahoma's legislators rose up to fight the Governor. Censorship was placed on several newspapers, but the legislators were not so easily controlled. They began moves to impeach the Governor for usurpation of authority. Governor Walton threatened to jail them if they met.

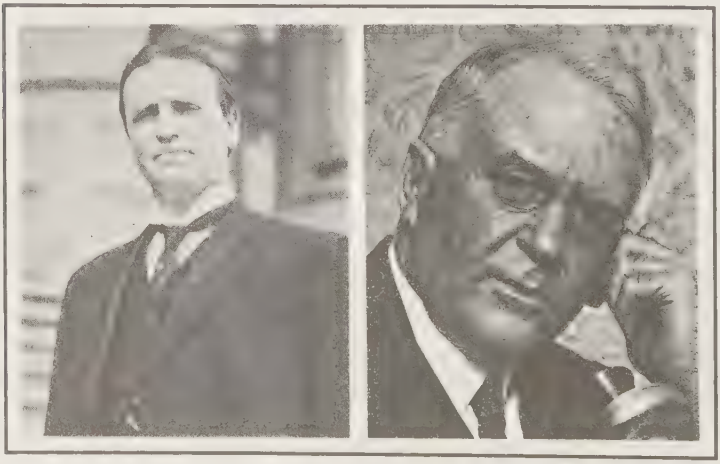
NOV. 5 **A GOVERNOR SUSPENDED:** The Oklahoma legislature passed a bill of impeachment against Governor Walton and a resolution suspending him and making the Lieutenant Governor official head of the State. When Mr. Walton took the question to court, the State Supreme Court ruled, 5 to 4, that the Governor must stay suspended.

KU KLUX KLAN. One day of the Texas State Fair at Dallas was devoted to the Ku Klux Klan. From 75,000 to 200,000 (according to the persuasion of the estimator) assembled

wearing little red "100% American" buttons. Dragons, Klabees and Cyclopses were present in robes of gold, purple, scarlet.

Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans made a keynote speech: "We are the melting pot. Into it has been poured every dross ingredient of citizenship that the earth produces. If this nation is to obtain its destiny, there will have to be a harmonious assimilation. It means intermarriage upon a basis of physical, mental and moral equality. We already have at least three powerful elements that forever will defy assimilation. First, there is the Negro. They cannot attain the Anglo-Saxon level. The records show the Negro to be specially susceptible to tuberculosis and alarmingly vitiated by venereal infections. Another absolutely unblendable element is the Jew. Persecution has been his lot. As a race the Jews are law-abiding, physically wholesome stock. They are a family people, but their homes are not American. And do you realize, my friends, that the illiteracy of Europe is practically confined to Catholic countries? Is it unfair to suggest that Catholicism thrives on ignorance?"

COUZENS *v.* FORD: Senator James Couzens [an early backer of Henry Ford who later bought up Couzens' stock for $30 million] spoke: "Ford wants to be President. It is ridiculous. How can a man over 60, who has done nothing except make NOV. 12



Senator Henry Ashurst promises not to shoot off his bazoo. Page 35.

Senator Couzens approves of Henry Ford, but not for President.

motors aspire to such an office? I love him in his proper place as I love no other man. I have said these things to save Ford the greatest humiliation and to save the United States the humiliation of having him elected President."

IMPEACHMENT: Sitting in the Senate Chamber of the Oklahoma Legislature, corn cob pipe between his teeth, Governor J. C. Walton attended his impeachment trial. Five lawyers attended him. First they asked for ten days more in which to prepare their case. It was denied. They asked for the privilege of demanding of each Senator whether he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. It was denied. They moved to quash the impeachment charges. It was denied.

NOV. 19 **CINEMA BOOZE:** Governor Gifford Pinchot, campaigning against liquor in Pennsylvania, passed the word to the State Board of Motion Picture Censors. Hereafter, no pictures of drinking parties, hip flasks, or violations of the Volstead Act will appear on the screen in Pennsylvania.

NOV. 26 **A GOVERNOR REMOVED:** Governor Walton of Oklahoma was found guilty and removed from office. As the prosecution was completing its case, the Governor suddenly rose and with his counsel and family left the chamber, saying he was not getting a fair trial. As a result the defense presented no case. He will carry the fight to Federal courts.

DEC. 3 **A CHALLENGE:** Magnus Johnson, great-voiced Minnesotan Senator, declared that he would challenge Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to a milking contest. The rules: "Dry hand, pail between the knees, with tail holders and anti-kicking devices barred." The Minnesotan was confident of victory because his "grip was good and his wrist was supple."

DEC. 24 **A TIME TO SLEEP:** Members of the House may not have couches or sofas in their offices. Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, 63, protested, alleging that after his hard labors there are many times when a Representative desires to rest reclining. Said *The New York World:* "Members of Congress, like babies, are least trouble when they are asleep. Five hundred sofas would be cheaper than one good fat pork-barrel grab."

SOCIAL POLITICS: Extracts from an anonymously written book of gossip about the wives, homes and eccentricities of notables, titled *Boudoir Mirrors of Washington*: DEC. 31

Alice Roosevelt Longworth. "Alice was one of the pioneers in smoking and left a trail of ashes and smoldering disgust through conservative circles."

Edith Galt Wilson. "Have you ever noticed how Mrs. Wilson always managed to draw into the background a little and so give the impression that the President is perceptibly taller, which, of course, is not the case?"

Florence Kling Harding. "She was always proud of being a small-town woman. 'Wouldn't you like to go up and see the other rooms in the White House?', she asked a Middle Western woman one day. 'I know how curious I used to be about it all.'"

Grace Goodhue Coolidge. "She even stays in Washington in August, when anyone is in danger of being mired in the melting asphalt. Devotion could go no further!"

Mrs. Henry Wallace. "Some years ago a friend met Mrs. Wallace with her latest baby. [She had six children.] 'Why, Mrs. Wallace, I didn't know you had a baby that age.' Smiling rather proudly, Mrs. Wallace replied: 'I always have a baby that age.'"

Frau Wiedfelt (wife of the German Ambassador). "The German Embassy wasn't the center of gaiety last season and a woolen union suit was the first necessity when calling. Frau Wiedfelt was warmly clad. A comment on the chilliness brought the reply: 'We are used to it. The French have taken all our coal.'"

Supreme Court

"NO MINIMUM WAGE": The Supreme Court has declared the Minimum Wage Law in the District of Columbia unconstitutional by a vote of 5 to 3 (Mr. Associate Justice Brandeis not voting). This sweeping decision threatens the minimum wage laws already established or about to be enacted in several states, including New York, California, Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin, Washington. The decision of the court held that the District's law was a price fixing act and as such an abridgment of the right of contract. APRIL 14

Like the decision declaring the Child Labor Law unconstitutional, the minimum wage decision is repugnant to organized labor. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has already issued a vigorous statement in which he asserted that a tendency of the court was "to decide against humanity in favor of property."

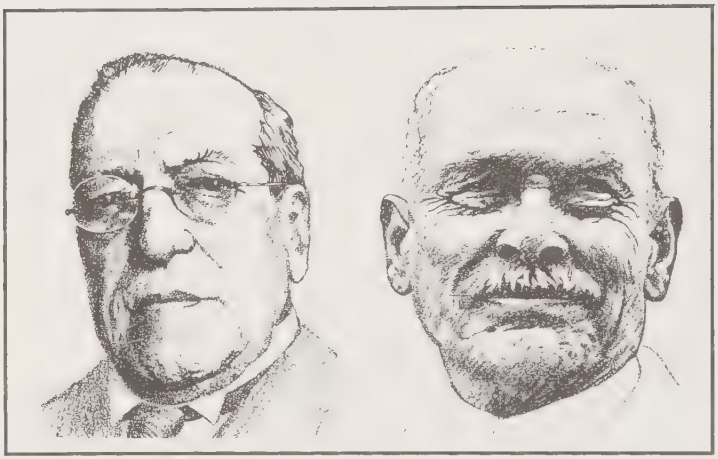
APRIL 21 **PUBLIC OPINION:** There was a law in the District of Columbia prohibiting the employment of women at less than $16.50 per week ($858 per year). Passed by Congress, signed by President Wilson, it was thrown out by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. It is already clear that a large majority of the nation condemns the decision. Many are inclined to condemn the Court for "upholding the freedom to starve."

Labor

MARCH 10 **THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY:** The twelve-hour shift in industry will not stay out of the news. Every week some new organization declares the twelve-hour day dangerous, inhuman and unnecessary, and at least every other week Judge Elbert Gary [head of U.S. Steel] or one of his technical experts denies the charge. At first only a few radicals and muck-rakers protested. Now the Federated Engineering Societies of America has published a thick volume to substantiate with scientific authority all the arguments.

MARCH 17 **THE BEET BUSINESS:** During the debates in the Senate on the sugar tariff, *The New York World* charged sugar producers with extensive employment of child labor in the beet sugar fields. These charges have now been fully substantiated according to reports made by the National Child Labor Committee which found that what amounts to contract peonage exists in the Michigan fields. Of 681 families visited by the Committee's agents, 274 were contract labor families. The total number of persons in those families between the ages of five and sixteen working in the fields was 1,358 or 67 percent of the workers.

APRIL 14 **OPEN SHOP–NO ISSUE:** It is reported that some of President Harding's advisers urged him to inaugurate an "open shop"



Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L.: "Unionism . . . will come."

Judge Gary says steelworkers enjoy working 12 hours a day. Page 49.

campaign with a view to making this policy a Republican plank in the next election. President Samuel Gompers of the A.F. of L. immediately issued an emphatic protest in which he compared the "open shop" advocates to the Italian Fascisti and wondered who would be their Mussolini.

President Harding has shown by his action and his words in the railroad and coal strikes that he is reluctant to take sides in industrial controversies. As a practical politician, he doubtless realizes that an "open shop" campaign has little chance of success in a rising labor market.

SIAMESE TWINS: The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was addressed by a member of 30 years' standing—the United States Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis: "Employer and employee are like Siamese twins. If one gains both must gain. If one loses both must lose. The tragedy of every strike, it seems to me, is that, ultimately, it is settled by negotiation or compromise. Instead of conference after months of battle, I would have council before the strike is called. The twelve-hour day and the seven-day week in American industry must go."

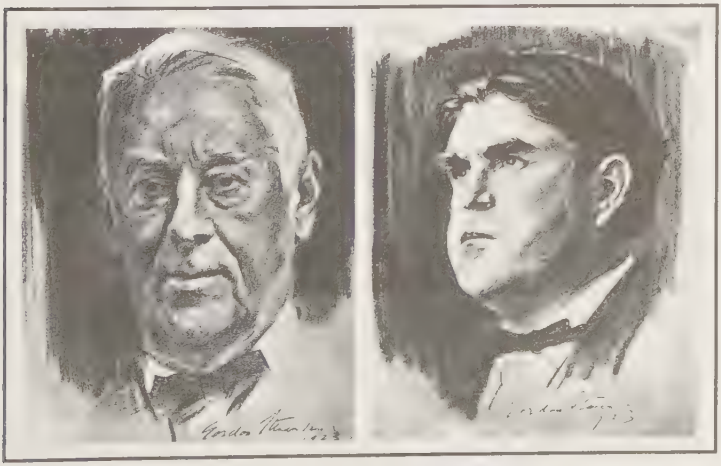
VAUCLAIN *v.* GOMPERS: Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, created a sensation by a speech before the New Orleans Association of APRIL 21

Commerce. "I've got 25,000 men working for me in a little foundry back East," he said. "I'd like to see any union labor leader start something among them. Why, when the railway strike was starting, a bunch of labor delegates came around to the plant. In 20 minutes I had every damned one of them in jail. I was told that I had no right to put them in jail. I said: 'But they're *in* jail, aren't they? Now go and get them out.' You've got to act quick when you're facing a crisis."

Samuel Gompers denounced Mr. Vauclain's remarks as "best typified by Lenin and Trotzky and their gang. Trade unionism and freedom will come to Mr. Vauclain's shops. We shall not make threats. We leave that to him. But freedom will come, even into the last fastness of reaction."

Mr. Vauclain is a solemn looking man, tall and well set up. He wears a "cutaway" as a uniform and looks not unlike a bishop. He works from 7 A.M. to closing, and can be seen by anybody at any time. He began work at the Altoona shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad and has been president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works since 1919.

MAY 5 **A BRIGHTER MAY DAY:** May 1 this year finds a far different condition in the labor world than a year ago when we had 550,000 coal miners on strike; 1,200,000 railroad shop and maintenance men were promoting the strike that affected about half their number a month later; the textile workers



Samuel Vauclain: "I'd like to see any labor leader start something."

John L. Lewis: "The coal miners cannot eat percentages." *Page 46.*

were facing reduced wages and miserable conditions of employment. Now the coal miners in every field are at work. The shopmen's strike is over, except for sporadic guerrilla warfare, and substantial wage increases are in the offing. The textile industry has declared a general increase in pay. The only deadlock is in the building trades where employers and the unions are still dickering for new wage scales in the New York field.

The attempt of the radicals to "bore within" A.F. of L. unions has been steadily on the decline, but the movement persists. William Z. Foster and his League are directing their main attack upon the United Mine Workers, whose officials are conservative but whose rank and file are known to be extremely susceptible to the radical propaganda.

JOBS: Unemployment in the U.S. has almost ceased to exist. In New York every industry is undermanned. The South and Southwest need farm-hands. With immigration restricted, there is a "corner in labor" that will enable union leaders to reestablish the positions they lost in the years of unemployment that followed the war. MAY 28

"BE IT RESOLVED": Some of the more important resolutions proposed by the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention in Portland, Ore.: OCT. 15

¶ For a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting child labor.

¶ For investigation of the American Bell Telephone Co. as a monopoly, taking monopoly profits.

¶ For election of Federal judges by the people for terms of four years. [Federal judges are appointed by the President for life with the advice and consent of the Senate.]

¶ For giving Porto Rico the status of a state.

¶ For the abolition of motion picture censorship as a danger to free speech.

¶ For condemnation of Fascisti organizations.

A group of resolutions was also offered by the radicals. Some of them immediately fared ill in committee. They included resolutions:

¶ For recognition of Soviet Russia.

¶ For one big union of all trades.

¶ For celebration of Labor Day not in September, but on May 1, as is done by the Communists abroad.

¶ For a separate political party for labor.

Delegate William F. Dunne, blue-shirted Communist leader from the Silver Bow Labor Council of Butte, Mont., and an indicted associate of William Z. Foster, was expelled from the Convention 27,838 votes to 130.

Coal

MARCH 3 **PROFITEERING?:** The actual cost of producing anthracite coal does not warrant the excessively high prices which the public are paying, according to a report from the United Mine Workers of America in which the miners make the following contentions:

¶ The earnings of miners average from $1,142 to $1,496, annually, which is below the level of minimum subsistence.

¶ Electrification of the mines has resulted in economies which have not been in the claimed costs.

"The cost of anthracite coal can never be figured in dollars and cents alone," concludes the report. "There must be added to the labor cost an annual toll of over 500 lives, of over 20,000 workers who suffer accidents, of men and boys who do work as dirty and dangerous as soldiers in war."

MARCH 24 **"FIREPROOF" FUEL:** The Hearst papers are accusing the coal operators of selling the public "fireproof" coal. The papers are carrying their fight in the back page editorials and the operators are counter attacking in full page paid advertisements in the Hearst papers. Whether the charges are substantiated or not Mr. Hearst will get the full rates on coal publicity. He wins both ways.

MARCH 31 **IMPURITIES:** The campaign against the anthracite coal operators is every day becoming more bitter. Photographs, affidavits from miners and dealers are being used as propaganda artillery in every edition of the *New York American* and the papers using its syndicate service.

The percentage of impurities in virtually all new mined coal going to market, charges the *American,* runs from 25 to 40%. The normal rate of impurities allowed by decent trade custom is from 2 to 4%. Therefore, according to the Hearst argument, where domestic coal has been sold at an average

price of $16 a ton, the purchaser has been swindled out of from $4 to $6.40 a ton. It appears that there is more to the scandal than a mere Hearst *tour de force*. Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania has been enlisted in an aggressive war against coal swindlers in his state and the names of 28 producers and sellers of adulterated coal have been published.

PRESIDENT LEWIS: John L. Lewis has "the best poker face west of the Hudson." He is one of the most able leaders that the labor movement has yet produced, shrewd, adroit, resourceful, a dangerous opponent either at the bargaining table or on the industrial field of battle. He is not a radical. And he is President of the United Mine Workers of America. He was born in a small Iowa mining town on Feb. 12, 1880, of Welsh parents who immigrated in the 70's. His father was a blacklisted coal miner in the "Big Screen Strike" of 1882 and was forced to go to Des Moines. JUNE 4

As a young man Lewis worked in various coal mines. He was active in union politics in Illinois. For 5½ years he was general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. In 1919 he took charge of the bituminous coal strike, winning an unprecedented 27% increase of wages. In 1920 he was elected President of the Mine Workers by a huge majority. In 1922 he was in charge of the anthracite coal strike which he carried to a successful conclusion after the personal intervention of President Harding.

He is slightly under six feet in height, of a heavy, compact build. His face is full and oval, with a friendly, boyish and disarming smile. He has a great shock of brown hair reminiscent of William Jennings Bryan. To a heckling Congressman who stated that the miners had received a 75% increase since 1913, he said: "The miners are gifted with a number of talents, but they cannot eat percentages."

ERADICATING RADICALS: At the convention of the United Mine Workers in Scranton, a delegate rose and displayed a leaflet distributed by the radicals. Mr. Lewis asked to have it sent to the platform. He took it and began to speak. This "scurrilous sheet," he said, was printed on good paper and in excellent style—showing no expense had been spared. The communists who had circulated it were "industrial buzzards." William Z. Foster was behind them, working in con- JULY 9

junction with Soviet Russia. Among those who were spreading the propaganda, Lewis went on, were Joseph Manley (son-in-law of Foster), his wife and G. P. McCarthy.

The delegates looked to the rear of the gallery, where two men and a woman were seated. Mr. Lewis raised his voice addressing the three: "Permit the United Mine Workers to carry on their deliberations without any interference by you. And now I ask you that you remove your carcasses without the door."

Uproar broke out among the delegates. The three in the gallery started hastily to depart. A hatless crowd of delegates ran after them. Cooler heads tried to calm them, but a pugnacious Irishman knocked down Manley. Someone tumbled McCarthy over a hedge, and for a moment there was a general mêlée. Then newspaper men interfered and the radicals ran for safety.

AUG. 20 **THE CHECK-OFF:** The public is especially incensed at anthracite miners and operators because their breach at the present time [a strike was imminent] is caused not by wages or hours, but by "a mere question of book-keeping"—the check-off, by which operators would automatically collect assessments and dues for the union out of the workers' pay.

The argument of the United Mine Workers is that already the operators deduct money for store bills, rent and tools from the workers' wages. Why should they object to adding one dollar a month union dues to their deductions? The real motives of each side are clear. For the union, the check-off means easy and certain collection of dues and probably an absolutely complete unionization of the anthracite fields. If the operators accept the check-off it means, say the United Mine Workers, that there will be no more "button" strikes [strikes called to shut down mines employing non-dues-paying miners]. But these are generally of short duration, and the operators prefer to be subject to them than collect funds that may be used against them and give the union a firm control of all the miners.

AUG. 27 **PEACE THREATENED:** But it was a false alarm. Apparently the operators misunderstood the miners who had offered to drop their check-off demand, but only in return for the operators' agreeing to all their other demands.

CLIMAX: Only a good dramatist can write the last act without letting the suspense fall. With the strike deadline only a few days away, the anthracite uncertainty drew to a rapid close—either strike or peace. Nobody knew. The miners asked $2 a day more, a 20% increase, and refused to arbitrate. The public which burns anthracite [hard] coal was assured from Government sources that all necessary soft coal can be produced as a substitute. The chief problem would be to educate the anthracite-using East to the high art of burning bituminous coal, an art which the West has long practiced. SEPT. 3

PAX PENNSYLVANIA: "I made no threats whatever. The settlement was brought about by my insistence that the principles proposed were right and just." So said Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in announcing that the anthracite strike was concluded one week after it officially commenced. The Governor's points for compromise embodied chiefly a 10% increase of wages and the abandonment of the check-off. The eight-hour day had already been agreed to. The President sent the Governor a telegram of congratulation. The Governor did not publish the message. It was inferred that the message implied that the Governor had acted as the President's agent, and that the Governor wished all the credit for himself. SEPT. 17

Steel

TWELVE HOURS AND WHY: Steel directors unanimously declare that steel workmen shall work 12 hours per day. The morality of the steel business becomes at once a subject for salon, schoolroom and soap box debate. Three years ago was published the report of the Interchurch World Movement condemning the steel business as unchristian, particularly in respect of the 12-hour day which, it said, injured health and ruined home life. One year ago the President asked the steel directors to investigate. Last week their committee reported that the 12-hour day was in no way injurious, and was essential to the economic happiness of the United States. The report was unanimously accepted by 130 steel directors. President Harding is deeply disappointed. JUNE 4

Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the

United States Steel Corporation, says the steel workmen favor the 12-hour day. Samuel Gompers says he is mistaken.

The report summarized:

The 12-hour day has not been injurious physically, mentally or morally. The workmen prefer it because it means more money per day. Owing to rest periods, steel workers suffer less fatigue in 12 hours than other men in eight. The world needs large production without increased cost. The eight-hour day would add 15% to the cost and call for 60,000 more workmen. Owing chiefly to the immigration laws [backed by Labor], no additional workmen are available. So the eight-hour day is now impossible.

Mr. Gary, who read the report, collapsed from fatigue during his speech and retired. Said he: "There is only one way of fairly and finally settling any controversy or question, and that is in consonance with the principles of the Christian religion."

JULY 16 **A PROMISE**: Before President Harding sailed for Alaska he announced the receipt of a letter from the Iron and Steel Institute. It was signed by the directors of that body, including Elbert H. Gary and others. It accepted in principle the abolition of the twelve-hour day and promised that the change from the two-shift to the three-shift system would be brought about as soon as there was a sufficient surplus of labor. Labor leaders and others were not long in asserting that the promise is no promise because it is conditioned on labor supply. Some even went so far as to assert that there was a plentiful supply of labor on hand and that steel companies were turning men away daily.

AUG. 13 **DEFINITE STEPS**: The steel industry, following its promise to President Harding [who had just died] that the twelve-hour day will be abolished, is settling down to the work of putting that promise into effect. The abolition of the two-shift system will take place only for the workers engaged in "continuous processes"—that is, to those who tend furnaces operating 24 hours a day. There are those who declare that by careful adjustment of the number of men on hand at various hours, and because the men are more wide awake and do more work, the personnel need be increased only by 11% to 35%, rather than by the 50% which Judge Gary had claimed.

If this is true, Judge Gary's figures on increased costs are excessive. Judge Gary declared that the elimination of the twelve-hour day would "now begin" and "progress as rapidly as the supply of labor will permit."

Immigration

THE UNINVITED: Reports of aliens smuggled into this country continue to appear. Foreign ships are entering American ports with crews from four to six times the normal size—and most of the men disappear before the ships leave. One group of 43 Chinamen was caught near St. Andrews, Fla. MARCH 24

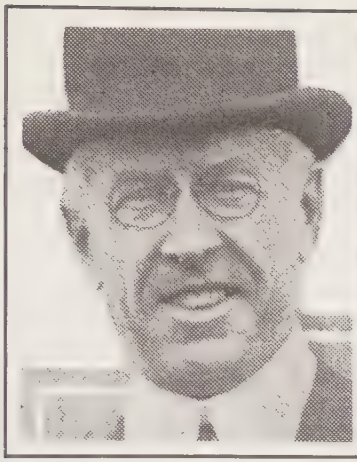
QUOTAS CLOSED: Estimates of the number gaining illegitimate entry is from 100 to 1,000 a day—or between 36,500 and 365,000 a year. The number of aliens deported last year was 4,366. APRIL 14

W.W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, declared in a speech in Manhattan that "we are now receiving a better class of immigrants as a whole than we have done in 35 years." It appears that nearly every nation will fill its quota of immigrants before June 30, or that out of a total of 358,000 immigrants allowed by law, approximately 200,000 will come from northern and western Europe. Of these, 177,000 have already arrived. These immigrants the commissioner regards as superior because they are racially similar to the original stock of the country and their assimilation is easier.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS?: Mark Sullivan, political expert, asserts that there is no one question about which the intention of Congress is so clear as about immigration. Reflecting the anti-alien feeling throughout the country, Congress is in favor of even further restriction, if anything. APRIL 28

In settled countries when industry is booming, labor is drawn off the land into the factories. When industry is depressed, this reserve goes back to the land. In America, which until about 20 years ago was not a settled country, the labor for expanding industries was drawn from Europe.

Statistics show that the rate of influx of immigrants and the rate of production, say of pig iron, go up and down to-



Pundit Mark Sullivan says Congress is anti-alien, against immigration.

British Ambassador Geddes. He takes a hard look at Ellis Island. Page 52.

gether. But labor imported from the European peasantry to aid an American business boom cannot go back to Europe when the boom is over. It has to stay, be assimilated. This was possible as long as there was free land to take up the slack. But that outlet is now gone, and the result for the last 20 years has been the abnormal crowding of cities with unassimilated and partially employed foreigners, with all the attendant political and social evils. It is the opinion of our best economists that increased immigration would aid production and prosperity now, but that we should have to pay for it as soon as the cycle of business ushered in another period of depression.

JUNE 25 **THE MARY BEATRICE:** Twenty Chinese Coolies in Cuba, and each had $500. Each was willing to part with it to get into the United States. The *Mary Beatrice*, small sponge-fishing schooner, offered to accommodate them. The Chinamen boarded her at Havana, paying half the fare in advance.

They reached "Rum Row" off New York. There was no opportunity to reach the shore undetected. A woman came out in a rum runner's launch. An interval. The skipper and the woman departed with the ship's papers and the money the Chinese had paid. The crew of two white men and two Negroes and the 20 Chinese remained. The crew knew that the Chinese had $5,000 in unpaid passage money. The

schooner rolled on a gentle swell. One of the crew ordered five coolies on deck—a storm was coming up; the ship must be made ready.

The Chinamen grew suspicious. Not five but all 20 came on deck, armed with hatchets, knives, clubs. The crew waited with shot guns and revolvers. They fired. Mêlée. Confusion. The fight was over. The bodies of two white men, two Negroes and five Chinese were rolled into the sea. Calm once more. Several of the Chinese were wounded; the rest weak from privation. Without a skipper, without a crew, the *Mary Beatrice* drifted into Quarantine.

GEDDES REPORT: Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, reported to his government on conditions at Ellis Island. Because he is an "outsider," there was some resentment in the U.S. at the British Ambassador's picture of the island. It is not, however, unflattering to that outpost of immigration. Some of his conclusions: AUG. 27

1) The two hospitals were admirably conducted, but more money could be spent on their up-keep. 2) Medical inspection was thorough and efficient but took place in extremely poor accommodations. 3) The food was excellent, the kitchen well managed. 4) That segregation of nationalities was not practical, but that segregation of Jews might be, since they require special food. 5) That Ellis Island, "like all Government institutions in all countries," was almost aggressively institutional. 6) That the buildings were not properly ventilated, were too small, were without the best arrangements of latrines and were in need of paint and repairs. 7) That there was a lack of cleanliness—partly traceable to the habits of the immigrants. 8) That the "cages" or wire enclosures in the sleeping quarters—though in the highest degree offensive for the people of any sensibility—were necessary "to prevent thefts and even more unpleasant outrages." 9) That once immigrants were officially admitted, the arrangements for handling them reflected "high credit on those concerned." 10) That immigrants should be screened and passed for entrance into the United States before sailing from abroad.

Significant extracts from the report: "It is the immigrants who create the essential problem. They all are frightened, nervous, shy. It really is remarkable to see how well the miserable mobs are maneuvered through the legally necessary

examinations and despatched to their destinations. What Ellis Island needs is to be relieved of the presence of about one-half of the people who are poured into it." Commissioner Wallis, formerly in charge of Ellis Island, agreed with the British Ambassador, saying: "Ellis Island would melt a heart of granite. It is literally a vale of tears."

Radicals

MARCH 10 **SACCO ON HUNGER STRIKE:** Nicola Sacco, convicted over a year ago with Bartolomeo Vanzetti of the murder of a paymaster and his guard in Boston, has been on hunger strike for sixteen days and is said to be showing signs of weakness. Sacco is on hunger strike as a protest against being kept in jail so long without sentence after his conviction of a crime of which he contends he is innocent. Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti have made five motions for new trials, based on new evidence, discrediting of former testimony and exceptions taken during the first trial.

MARCH 24 **"MILITANT COMMUNISTS":** The jury trying William Z. Foster, the first of 32 defendants charged with violating the Michigan State Syndicalism law, is composed of eleven men and one woman. In his opening statement, Assistant Attorney General O.L. Smith asserted that the state was prepared to prove that Foster was a paid organizer in the ranks of the Communists and will exhibit a manifesto written in 1922 giving the Party's official position as follows:

"Communists are not pacifists. The real Communist avails himself of every weapon to strike a blow at Capitalism, but with the firm conviction that the final onslaught will be made, not with ballots but with bullets."

Frank P. Walsh, attorney for Foster, told the jury that a secret service operative in the employ of the United States had succeeded in joining the Communist organization and was responsible for any violent statements attributed to the defendants. The party convention on which the raid was made, declared Mr. Walsh, was called for the purpose of abolishing underground tactics in favor of coming out into the open. When the vote was taken, this Government detective cast the deciding ballot against open legality.

WHO IS W. Z. FOSTER?: He is probably the most active and prominent radical leader in the United States. He was born 42 years ago in Staunton, Mass. He beat his way to Oregon as a youth, where he worked as a lumber-jack until the age of 24. APRIL 7

Unable to conquer his wanderlust, he went to sea and spent three years before the mast. When he returned to Oregon, he became interested in the I.W.W. movement and went abroad to study law, languages and the labor problem.

In 1917 he undertook his first important work in labor agitation, that of organizing the workers of the Chicago packing plants. Having gained a reputation in the labor movement as the father of the "boring within" strategy, he was put in charge of the great Steel Strike of 1919. Almost single-handed, he directed the entire work of agitation for nearly half a million strikers. Since the failure of the Steel Strike, Foster has been a director of an organization whose aim is to "bore within" conservative unions.

HUNG JURY: After 31 hours and 38 ballots, the jury which tried William Z. Foster split in a six-six deadlock. The indications are that Mr. Foster will not be retried. Both the prosecution and the defense made emotional appeals in their final address to the jury. O. L. Smith made his plea for conviction on the basis of patriotism, urging the jurors to keep faith with our soldier dead "beneath the crosses on Flanders Field." Frank Walsh, chief counsel for the defense, compared the Foster trial to the persecutions of the early Christian martyrs and quoted from Plato, Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence in behalf of the right of free speech and revolution. APRIL 14

Judge White, in charging the jury, upheld the best traditions of the law in his scrupulous regard for fairness. "Under the constitution and laws of Michigan," he said, "the Communist Party and Foster have the right to teach and advocate the abolition of the capitalistic system." The whole question at issue, he declared, was whether Foster sought to accomplish this by violence and sabotage.

Russel Durm, a grocer, and one of the jurors voting for acquittal, said: "They didn't give us the dope. The prosecution didn't prove that the Communist Party advocated violence. That was the only thing we split on. We kept argu-

ing about that until everybody got tired, but nobody changed his mind all the way through."

Foster's own comment: "It is a remarkable fact that five men and a woman should have risen above all the prejudices they must have had and voted solely on the facts at issue."

APRIL 28 **REASON DESTROYED:** Nicola Sacco was committed to the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Criminal Insane as a result of a prolonged hunger strike which destroyed his reason.

MAY 12 **"WITH HEAD ERECT":** William Z. Foster received an ovation of several minutes when he stepped upon the stage of a New York hall to address an audience of 600 ardent radicals. He reviewed the trial and likened himself and his colleagues to Christ, whom he called "the original Communist. He ran the capitalists out of the temple and they hated him for it."

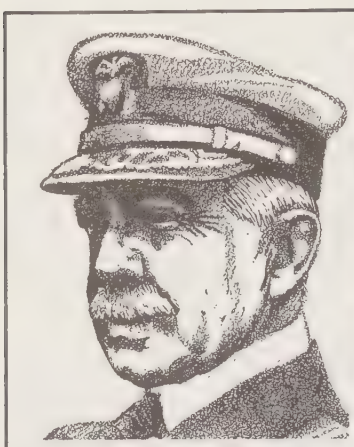
Army and Navy

The U.S. in 1923 was isolationist and deeply suspicious of anything military. It had an active peacetime army of 133,243 men, a navy of 94,094 men and 585 fighting ships, and about a thousand military aircraft in commission.

MARCH 3 **ARMAMENT LIMITATION:** The military expenditures of the United States, England, France, Italy will be well over a billion dollars this year:

England	$469,043,784
France	$405,000,000
United States	$251,250,231
Italy	$150,000,000

The expenditures do not, however, indicate relative military strength, because of the difference in pay between the different armies. For example, a private in the American army receives 67 cents a day, as opposed to the 3 cents a day of a private in the French army. So for less than twice the expense, France has an army of over 5,000,000 compared to the 285,000 men in the United States army.



Admiral Hilary P. Jones presides over the Navy's "greatest war games ever."

Admiral Pratt: "bad orders" led to the loss of seven destroyers. Page 59.

FLEET MANEUVERS: The greatest war games ever played by American warships will take place this month in the Gulf of Panama under the command of Admiral Hilary P. Jones. In the battlefleet is the old warrior, *Iowa*. At 9:30 a.m. July 3, 1898, the *Iowa* sighted the [Spanish] fleet of Admiral Cervera coming out of Santiago Bay and raised the signal, "Enemy coming out!" Now the *Iowa* will be used for a moving target practice by the giant *Mississippi*, most powerful ship afloat. Under radio control she will be given a run for her life, dodging, turning and racing her engines in a final effort to escape. Five-inch guns, then 14-inch rifles will pour their fire into her. To prolong her agonies special shells will be used and wireless-controlled pumps will try to keep her afloat. If by some chance she survives, the *Iowa* will be sold as junk. Night attacks upon the Panama Canal defenses, thought to be impregnable, will be made under the glare of searchlights and beneath the Caribbean moon. MARCH 10

NAVAL BASES: The Navy plans to expedite development at the Panama Canal Zone and Hawaiian bases. The limitation of armament treaty [signed in 1922 by the major powers] does not prohibit the building of light, fast cruisers. Accordingly other nations—one of whom is Japan—have specialized in ships of this type. In order to counterbalance this condition it is necessary to develop our outlying bases. MARCH 17

MARCH 24 **SECOND TO MANY:** We are between 300,000 and 400,000 tons short in the naval displacement allotted us [by the disarmament agreement]. We need at least eight more fast cruisers, in addition to the ten now being constructed, from nine to 20 submarines and two aeroplane carriers. We need a greater navy personnel. On the current maneuvers 36,000 of the 56,000 men aboard the fleet are comparatively raw recruits.

MARCH 31 **DEFEAT:** During the maneuvers off Panama the fleet divided into a "Blue" fleet defending the canal and a "Black" or "enemy" fleet attacking. After refueling off the coast of Ecuador, the Black fleet received orders to attack the Canal. The Blue defending fleet, which had been hurried through the Canal to the Pacific, tried to locate the Black fleet, but because of a lack of scout cruisers, was unable to do so. Black aeroplanes made a quick 385-mile flight to the Atlantic end of the Canal. No defending aeroplanes were at hand and the Gatun Spillway was [theoretically] blown to pieces. Laying down a smoke screen, the Black fleet battered the land batteries from beyond the range of the forts. The destruction was complete. The Canal lay useless.

The *Iowa* was sunk on the second day of practice. Both smokestacks, the bridge, the radio control apparatus and the upper works were shot away. At the sixth salvo she began to list heavily. Sixteen minutes after the firing began she turned turtle and sank—in 75 fathoms of water, 55 miles off Balboa.

JULY 9 **A BETTER WEAPON:** Tests given the new Garand (semi-automatic rifle) at the Aberdeen proving grounds in Maryland were so successful that there is prospect of developing a valuable new arm for the infantry. The rifle approximates the 1903 Springfield in weight and size. It has an automatic ejector to discharge the empty shells and reload, but it is necessary to pull the trigger for every shot. The inventor is John C. Garand, for many years an employee of the Springfield Arsenal.

JULY 23 **THUNDERBOLTS:** "The passing of the battleship; the coming of the aeroplane" often affirmed (and equally often denied) is again put to the test. The *Virginia* and the *New Jersey* [battleships due to be scrapped under the disarmament treaty] will bear the brunt of the experiment. During the last two weeks

of August the vessels will be taken out, off the Virginia Capes, and army aviators from Langley Field will do their best to make that spot the graveyard of the two men-of-war.

Tests made on land with the new 4,300-pound demolition bomb, carried by a Handley Page aeroplane, illustrated the power of the new weapon. The explosion threw soil almost 1,000 feet into the air and left a crater 19 feet deep. This destruction will be loosed upon the *Virginia* and *New Jersey*. Not even direct hits should be necessary to sink them.

WRACK: A dense fog; nine o'clock in the evening; the Santa Barbara Channel; 19 vessels of Destroyer Division 11 of the Battle Fleet speeding southward, bound from San Francisco to the San Diego base; 20 knots speed. Suddenly the leading boat struck the rocks, then the next, the next, the next. Seven were aground, piled on the rocks and beach. The *Delphy*'s siren warned the other twelve from the rocks. The loss of life approximated 23 men; the injured numbered 15, although about 100 were suffering from bruises and lacerations incurred in making shore. Fog and treacherous cross currents were alleged as the cause. The destroyers were 20 miles off their course. SEPT. 17

SALVAGE: A report on the state of the beached vessels declared that only one can be salvaged entire. From the others it is expected that the machinery at most can be saved. SEPT. 24

TESTIMONY: The commanding officers of the vessels wrecked were all named as defendants [at a naval court of inquiry at San Diego] and exempted from testifying. In this way the almost ludicrous situation came about, in which all the important witnesses were exempted from testifying. OCT. 1

At this point the 13 defendants offered to waive their rights and testify. Admiral William V. Pratt characterized the offer as "worthy of the best traditions of the Navy." The officers declared that the radio bearings were apparently contradictory, and that therefore they had followed their own reckoning. The Point Arguello radio station presented its log, contradicting many of the statements.

THE COMMANDER: Captain Edward H. Watson, in command of the squadron which went ashore, took all the blame upon OCT. 22

himself and instructed his counsel to make no defence. The defence of the others was chiefly that, according to regulations, all ships were obliged to follow the leader's course.

NOV. 12 **FINDING:** The lesson of the disaster and the law of the sea were laid down in the report of the Board, written by Rear Admiral Pratt: "The disaster is directly attributable to bad orders, errors of judgment and faulty navigation on the part of three officers [on the lead ship]. Their responsibility is full and complete, and the court sees no extenuating circumstances. Nothing can replace the use of sound common sense on the part of the subordinate, and if he is not furnished with sufficient information by his leader, he must ask for it himself. This is imperative and is much more in accordance with fleet doctrine than to blindly follow the leader."

The law of the sea is inexorable. Two men will be among those tried by court martial, and will lose their commands. Yet the same report asked that official letters of commendation be given these two for "coolness, intelligence and seaman-like ability," for "great bravery" in meeting the emergency after their ships had dashed on the rocks.

Prohibition

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution, providing for nationwide prohibition of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of liquor, was ratified in 1919 and went into effect January 16, 1920. The National Prohibition Act—better known as the Volstead Act, after its sponsor, Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota—was passed over President Woodrow Wilson's veto on October 27, 1919 to provide the machinery needed to enforce the 18th Amendment.

MARCH 3 **COST AND PROTEST:** Enforcement of the Volstead Act cost the nation $15,450,400 in the past fiscal year. Estimates show that 44% of the work of the United States District Attorneys is confined to prohibition cases. Both branches of the New York State Legislature passed a resolution asking Congress to modify the Volstead Act. Governor Alfred E. Smith says

he will sign the resolution, which will be sent to every member of Congress as well as to the President and Vice President. The Democrats, with a wet plank in their platform, carried all the state offices last November.

ARMED AGAINST 'LEGGERS: The Rum Fleet, numbering some 15 smuggling vessels, lies seven or eight miles off the Jersey Coast and waits for bootlegger launches to come and carry its liquor to New York or Jersey. MARCH 17

The crews of the rum ships do not trust the bootleggers; they are armed with .45 caliber automatics. The reason for this state of continual naval preparedness was divulged by the skipper of the *Tuscarora*, as trim a whiskey-running schooner as ever dumped her weekly 2,000 cases in a bootleg lighter. In a press interview the skipper pointed out that bootleggers, angry at the high prices charged for Scotch and rye, sometimes turn pirate, board a small ship and steal the alcoholic cargo. A raid or two like this and the Rum Fleet decided that a bootlegger's motorboat was no more to be trusted than a revenue cutter.

MORE RUM FLEETS: Rum fleets are beginning to be a regular feature of those harbors which have a dense enough hinterland to make bootlegging lucrative. San Francisco gets its Mexican, Canadian and Japanese liquors from the armada plying outside the Golden Gate. Boston and the lesser New England ports are infested with smugglers from the Bahamas and the West Indies. MARCH 24

The latest fleet to arrive is composed of 16 vessels and lies between Block Island, off the Rhode Island coast, and No Mans Land [a small island next to Martha's Vineyard]. It supplies New York via Long Island with about 20,000 cases weekly. This fleet is said to be terrorized by a rum pirate called the *Gray Ghost*, a big steel trawler, which raids the rum ships and steals their cargoes. Being engaged in illicit trade themselves they are afraid to appeal to the United States or to the British Government, whose flag they usually fly for protection.

CHASERS: A plan to convert "50 or 60" sub chasers into rum chasers was developed by Prohibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes in collaboration with naval officers. The rum APRIL 14

fleet is, of course, legally free from molestation on the high seas, but the motorboats which bring the liquor cargoes ashore are subject to interruption. It is to intercept these craft that the former submarine chasers would be used.

APRIL 28 **DEATH AND DUTY:** The Government announces that 33 Federal prohibition agents have been killed since prohibition was enacted. Said Commissioner Haynes: "When an officer of the law is killed by a moonshiner, bootlegger or rum runner the verdict should be such as to strike chaos to the heart of the slayer."

MAY 5 **DYNAMITE:** The power boat *Napeague* ran into New York Harbor flying red flags at bow and stern. A coast guard cutter approached and the Captain of the *Napeague* shouted: "Keep away from us. We are loaded with dynamite!" But the coast guards boarded the *Napeague* and found 1,600 cases of whiskey under her tarpaulins.

One of the difficulties in enforcing Prohibition was that many of the states did not like the law and were determined not to enforce it themselves. "Let the Federal Government take care of that," was their attitude. This led President Harding to write a letter pointing out that state officials were as obligated as any Federal official to enforce the law. Governor Smith of New York soon reacted to the President's letter.

JUNE 11 **"STATES RIGHTS":** Governor Smith had the simple choice of offending either the Wets or the Drys, and he chose to offend the Drys. He signed a bill repealing New York's enforcement law. He said in defence of his action: 1) That the power of Congress to enforce the 18th Amendment is not affected by what a state may do. 2) That the Volstead Act is law in New York whether or not the state has a similar law. 3) That, although the 18th Amendment permits states concurrent power of enforcement, it does not order that they shall avail themselves of it. 4) That repeal of the state prohibition law will do away with the present system of double jeopardy whereby a man can be punished twice for one offence. 5) That President Harding in his letter insisting on the obliga-

tion of states to exercise their power under the concurrent provision of the 18th Amendment, had voiced a "fundamental misconception." To insist that it is a state's duty, Governor Smith maintained, to pass the same laws as Congress, is to deny the fundamental rights of states under the Constitution. Governor Smith's friends assert that his action makes him certain of the Vice Presidency nomination on the Democratic ticket next fall. Others are equally certain that he cut his political throat.

SOLID SHOT: Sanction has at last been given [to revenue vessels] to fire directly on the rum runners, with solid shot, and not merely across their bows. JUNE 18

OPINION: Before President Harding went on his fateful trip to Alaska, he asked the Attorney General to prepare an opinion on whether it would be legal to use the Navy to enforce the Volstead Act. Mr. Daugherty last week completed the opinion and gave it to President Coolidge. Its substance was that it would be illegal. The opinion said in part: "There can be no emergency authorizing the President to call out the naval forces to enforce civil and criminal laws until the courts and the civil departments of the Government are no longer able to enforce them." SEPT. 24

AVAUNT, SMUGGLERS!: The Treasury Department has perfected plans for attacking the rum smugglers who infest our coasts: 1) to build 20 cruising cutters; 2) to build 200 cabin cruising motor boats; 3) to build 100 smaller speed boats; 4) to increase commissioned officers of the Coast Guard from 209 to 353; 5) to increase enlisted personnel from 4,051 to 7,122. NOV. 26

It is estimated that an appropriation of $20,000,000 will be necessary for the new boats and an additional $8,500,000 for the increased personnel. President Coolidge is understood to have approved the plans.

A MATTER OF RECORD: "Izzie" Einstein, who has the most widespread reputation of any agent of the Prohibition enforcement department, was reported to be the author of the following statistics. They are the length of time it took him to obtain a drink in twelve leading cities: DEC. 31

New Orleans	35 sec.
Detroit	3 min.
New York	3 min. 10 sec.
Boston	11 min.
Atlanta	17 min.
Baltimore	18 min. 20 sec.
Chicago	21 min.
St. Louis	21 min.
Cleveland	29 min.
Minneapolis	31 min.
Washington	2 hrs. 8 min.

The story of the low and high records: "When I got into a taxi at the railway station in New Orleans, I asked the driver where I could get a drink. The driver pulled out a bottle and handed it to me without question. Washington, though, is the tough nut to crack. After I had wandered around there without any success for more than two hours, I was about to decide that the capital was dry as a bone. Then I went into a barber shop for a shave. The barber asked me if I wanted bay rum. I told him I preferred real rum. He put me in touch with a $12 bottle."

Negroes

APRIL 28 **ANTI-LYNCH:** Leonidas C. Dyer, Representative from Missouri, whose Anti-Lynching bill was talked to death in the last session of Congress, is to make a tour of the West speaking in behalf of his bill. His expenses will be paid by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Dyer bill provides that culpable state officers and mobbists shall be tried in Federal Courts on failure of State Courts to act, and that a county in which lynching occurs shall be fined $10,000, recoverable in a Federal Court.

All Southerners and most Democrats oppose the bill upon the ground that it is unconstitutional and an encroachment on states' rights. The constitutionality of the bill has been affirmed by: The Judiciary Committees of the House and the Senate, the United States Attorney General and two former Attorneys General, 19 State Supreme Court Justices, 24 State Governors, 39 Mayors of large cities, North and South.

MIGRATE NORTH: Negro labor, the great black section of America's casual worker army of ten million, is migrating to the North. The exodus of Negroes northward almost rivals the phenomenal movement of 1915-16, when the best authorities estimate that 250,000 went North. It was a great silent movement, without leadership, or even self-consciousness, which caught at the South like an infectious fever and sucked whole communities away by the nearest railroad. Everyone thought it a war incident that could not be repeated. Yet Washington now reports that Georgia, the state worst hit, has lost 32,000 of her Negro farm population; South Carolina, 22,750; Alabama more than 20,000. MAY 5

The three main causes are: 1) the boll weevil [which was destroying the cotton crop]; 2) recruiting agents for labor and attractive offers of high wages in Northern industries; 3) the growing resentment against unfair treatment in the South. Added to these incentives is the discontent of returned colored troops with traditional living conditions. "The wonder is," remarks *The New York Globe*, "that the Negro did not walk out long ago."

SATURDAY NIGHT: James Scott is dead. It happened this way:

A girl about fourteen years old, daughter of the German professor at the University of Missouri, is walking one Spring day in the country outside the college town of Columbia. She approaches a railroad bridgehead. A Negro accosts her. He touches her. A car passes. He jumps back. The girl runs safely home to her parents.

A Negro is later arrested, identified by the girl and cast into jail under the authority of a United States Sheriff. The town begins to whisper.

It is night, an hour before the Sabbath. A gang of sturdy white men, geared out with ropes and revolvers surround the jail. They curse the sputtering Sheriff, and sledge-hammer at the steel walls. Then, acetylene flames; and soon the leader has dragged out a Negro. The gang, now quiet, packs for the country. Fifty automobiles follow, respectfully curious.

The German Professor, father of the girl, comes up panting: "Let him be tried by law." They reach the bridgehead. The leader calls for a stouter rope. Delay. The Negro whines: "Mister, before God, I'm innocent. That other nigger told

me he did it. I would not die with a lie in my throat." The stouter rope is found, and one end is fastened carefully around the Negro's neck. The other end is fastened to the bridge.

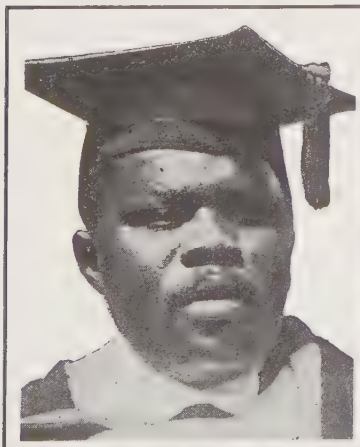
Bump——

James Scott is dead. He was put to death by the premeditated violence of yokels who believed in their gross way that they were maintaining the honor of the race that bred them. What they did, some people call murder; others, lynching.

JUNE 11 **A BLACK AARON BURR:** In August, 1920, at Liberty Hall, Manhattan, a Jamaican Negro, aged 36, was publicly married by 30 clergymen in the presence of 3,000 Negro delegates from all over the world. He styled himself "Provisional President of Africa, Commander of the Order of the Nile, Distinguished Son of Ethiopia." His name was Marcus Garvey.

Last week, the Federal Government rested its case against this same Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud.

Between these two events stands the betrayal of the most ambitious effort the world has yet seen to organize the world's 400,000,000 Negroes with the aim of establishing world-wide black supremacy and the freedom of Africa. Garvey was the leader of this movement; he possessed great ambition. He was President of the Black Star Line Company, which aimed to run ships to Africa and the West Indies. But he preferred



Marcus Garvey, "President of Africa, Distinguished Son of Ethiopia."

Georgia's Governor Hardwick knows how to stop violence. *Page 67.*

to exercise his great power for his own aggrandizement, and thus defrauded and discredited the legitimate activities of the people he pretended to serve.

Garvey's Theory: Civilization began among the Negroes (the Cushites, from whom the Egyptians, Phoenicians and Greeks acquired culture). There is historical corroboration for the statement that Christ's ancestry included all races.

Garvey's Plan: 400,000,000 Negroes can master the world through:

1) solidification and organization of Negroes of the world;

2) formation of a steamship line;

3) creation of a world-wide Negro super-government to guide the destinies of the race ("just as the Pope and Catholic Church control their millions in every land"); establishment of a Black Parliament to take its place among representative institutions of free and sovereign peoples.

In August, 1920, 3,000 delegates from Abyssinia to Australia met in Manhattan. A Declaration of Negro Rights and a Constitution of Negro Liberty were drawn up. A flag was adopted. Plans were made to build a "Black House" in Washington for Marcus Garvey, newly elected Provisional President of Africa. It was further declared: "Any member of this organization who marries a white woman is summarily expelled."

Apparently the shipping line was the real aim of Garvey. He proceeded to use the Association to peddle 2,000,000 shares (for sale to Negroes only) of the Black Star Line, which was organized with $10,000,000 capital. Disaster overtook the Line. Two of the three ships it operated went aground and the third was seized to meet claims of $100,000. Garvey continued to solicit passage money to Africa after he had no ships. He was arrested on January 12, 1922, and later indicted.

His fellow Negroes soon began to scent fraud, and a meeting of the Friends of Negro Freedom declared his schemes impracticable, and that he was secretly in sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan. On September 10, 1922, three Negro mass meetings resolved that "Garvey must go."

One of Garvey's former agents, "Sir" Sydney de Bourg, Duke of Nigeria and Duke of Uganda, testified to Garvey's extravagance in the West Indies, asserting that he had "gone broke at the races." The Assistant Treasurer of the line testi-

fied that Garvey had appropriated for himself money collected for the Association and for the Black Star Line. Unless Marcus Garvey can bring evidence to the contrary the case will end with the Provisional President of Africa behind bars for common fraud.

JUNE 25 **LAST WORDS:** Said Mr. Garvey in his three-hour summing up: "I've served my people, my race and my God. If you find me guilty, then I'll go to my God." The prosecutor summed up: "If this was a spiritual movement, then Jesse James belongs in the Hall of Fame as a great philanthropist. This steamship venture was a bucketshop with a 'spiritual' veneer." After eight hours' consideration the jury found Garvey guilty on one of five counts and acquitted the other defendants.

JULY 2 **JAILED:** Judge Mack of the Federal Court in New York gave Garvey the maximum sentence—five years in jail and $1,000 fine. Mr. Garvey was also refused bail pending his appeal for a retrial. [Garvey was later released on bail, and his case dragged through the courts for two years. He lost his appeal and entered the Atlanta penitentiary in February, 1925. President Coolidge commuted the remainder of his sentence in 1927 and Garvey was deported to the West Indies in December of that year.

LAW IN SAVANNAH: The same old story, with a variation, took place in Savannah, Ga. A white woman was attacked. Walter Lee, black, was arrested and the woman identified him positively as her assailant. He was imprisoned in the Chatham County jail. A crowd began to gather. By midnight it numbered nearly 2,000 and became threatening. The police were powerless to disperse it. Sheriff Dixon, revolver in hand, commanded firemen to turn hoses into the mob. The crowd returned fire with bricks. A stone knocked the pistol from the sheriff's hand. The militia arrived and fired over the heads of the mob. Armed men in the mob fired back. The militia called for machine guns. A detachment hurried to the scene, and with this reinforcement, the soldiers began to disperse the crowd. Not until five hours after the disturbance had begun was truce restored. Governor Hardwick declared the city in a state of insurrection and proclaimed martial law. No prisoner has ever been taken from Chatham County jail by a mob.

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Women

The 19th Amendment to the Constitution, providing for female suffrage, was ratified on August 26, 1920. But minor skirmishes over women's rights were still going on three years later.

MRS. PINCHOT PLANS: Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, having drawn breath after the whirlwind campaign that made her husband Governor of Pennsylvania, went to Washington with a plan. "Let the women take charge of prohibition enforcement," she urged President Harding. "Let them take charge from top to bottom, as an experiment." Mrs. Pinchot does not claim absolute honesty for all women, but she told the President she believed "there are 1,000 to 50,000 women who are unbribable." MARCH 3

"BLACK MAMMY": In dignified and quiet language, two thousand Negro women protested against a proposal to erect at the Capitol a statue to "The Black Mammy of the South." A spokesman begged Vice President Coolidge to use his influence against "the reminder that we come from a race of slaves." This, of course, will rebuke forever the sentimentalists who thought they were honoring a character they loved.

NO BRAINS!: Some time ago Mr. A.B. See [an elevator magnate] amused a public jaded by stories of crime and divorce by expressing his scholarly opinion that all women's colleges should be burned to the ground. The result of Mr. See's bull was to increase the endowment funds of Adelphi College (the specific object of his wrath) and to delight the many thousand intelligent Americans of both sexes who love to catch a Babbitt out of bounds. "Women average about five ounces less brain matter than the men," See wrote. "If the world had to depend on the inventive or reasoning faculty of women, men would still be sleeping on the plains." MARCH 17

SPEECHES AND ELECTIONS: The annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Washington. The most exciting event was the election of officers. There were three candidates for President General—Mrs. Anthony APRIL 28

Wayne Cook from Pennsylvania; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger of Washington; Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York. The excitement began when anonymous letters were circulated attacking the war record of Mrs. Cook's son. On the night of formal nomination Mrs. Hanger received a great ovation—three minutes of applause and two minutes of cheering. Mrs. Cook's ovation lasted for three minutes, total.

Immediately after Mrs. Story was nominated, she rose and withdrew her nomination, releasing her delegates to vote for Mrs. Cook. The reason she gave was that she would not take part in any campaign which was carried out by defamation of character. Amid the uproar Mrs. Cook jumped to her feet. "I am perfectly willing," she said, "to share the Story votes with Mrs. Hanger." A wild demonstration followed. At nine the next morning balloting began. The 1,800 delegates in their eagerness to vote broke through the rope that held them back. Policemen and firemen were summoned to restore order. When the official count was announced it ran: Mrs. Cook, 940; Mrs. Hanger, 779. All on Mrs. Cook's ticket were elected except the nominee for Chaplain General. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison of New Jersey [wife of the famous inventor] carried that office. Following the announcement of her election, Mrs. Cook came forward "in a becoming costume of blue moiré silk and georgette crepe with an ankle length skirt. Her hat was of blue satin with a bandeau of white roses."

MAY 12 **THE HOUSE OF LADIES**: Mrs. Oliver H.P. Belmont [of the wealthy banking family], President of the National Woman's Party, announced that next Winter two Congresses will sit on Capitol Hill. One elected by the voters of the country will occupy the Capitol and carry on the business of the United States much as it has been conducted since 1789. The other, chosen by state branches of the National Woman's Party will sit in a nearby building, and, dealing with the same subjects as the regular Congress, dispose of national business in such an improved manner as it believes the women of the country approve.

The National Woman's Party is an organization which, unlike the National League of Women Voters, believes in separate political action by women outside of "men's" po-

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot: "Let the women enforce prohibition." Page 68.

Mrs. O.H.P. Belmont. She endows a distaff Congress. Page 69.

litical parties. Mrs. Belmont, who endowed her organization and purchased for it three large buildings near the Capitol, believes that the new parliament of women will function as a considerable moral influence on the Federal Congress.

"NEW AND USEFUL": According to a Patent Office report, women, during the past ten years, have invented 1,400 different "new and useful articles" ranging from a rotary plow share to an egg-beater. Among the articles are a cow tail holder, a reinforced wooden bowl for beating eggs in and an artificial eyelash. "Children, church and kitchen" are no longer what they used to be. MAY 19

PHONE WORKERS' STRIKE: Striking has been in style so long among laboring men that it no longer excites much comment. But a strike of women exclusively is a novelty. That is what made unusually interesting the operators' strike in the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. The reasons why women do not strike more are common knowledge: 1) Women's work is mainly unskilled, and therefore women are usually easy to replace; 2) Many women workers are not entirely self-dependent, so that wages are not as vital a concern to them; 3) Many women workers enter industry for only a short time in their youth, so that there is a large turnover in their ranks which hinders thorough organization. JULY 9

But telephone operators are trained, not born and their turnover is low. In these circumstances a strike was possible—and the telephone girls struck. They had been working eight hours a day with rest periods, reducing the actual work period to seven hours and a half. The pay ranged from $9 a week for student operators to $22 a week maximum after five and a half years' service. The operators demanded an hour's less work and pay ranging from $15 a week for student operators to $27 maximum at the end of four years.

JULY 16 **"SIR, A WOMAN":** The wise do not know everything. Samuel Johnson, able lexicographer, once ejaculated: "Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all!" Yet Mrs. Mary Harris Jones—"Mother" Jones—attended the Farmer-Labor Convention in Chicago and made a speech that, if surprising in a woman of her age, could hardly be described as poorly done.

What made the speech "surprising" was that such coherence, such sense and such spirit should come from the lips of a woman of 93—for Mary Harris was born in Ireland in 1830. She was taken to Canada at the age of seven, and later went to the South and worked in the cotton mills. There she fought child labor. There her husband and (four) children were swept away by yellow fever. Then she plunged into Labor Affairs. Attached to the Federation of Labor, yet claimed by the Socialists, full of sweetness in times of labor peace, a very Amazon in action, she has had a part in nearly every important strike in the last ten years. Hear the clear words she spoke in Chicago: "You must organize and use your heads. You have been letting bosses override you too long. You must clear out the crooked labor leaders among yourselves. You will be able to clean out the gunmen in the coal fields. It is time to get back to the spirit of the Revolutionary fathers!"

JULY 30 **A FAILURE:** After a three weeks' vacation, the telephone girls of New England returned to work without having realized their demands. The final demand changed to a request to be taken back into their former positions. The strikers lost their seniority, and not all were taken back as some of their places had been filled by new employees.

PI BETA PHI: Not the first college graduate to be the first lady of the land, but the first college sorority woman to possess that honor is Grace Anne Goodhue Coolidge. Before her, Mrs. Hayes, a graduate of Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati and Mrs. Cleveland, a graduate of Wells College at Auburn, N.Y., were college women. But Mrs. Coolidge is a graduate of the University of Vermont, 1902, and a Pi Beta Phi. The pin of Pi Beta Phi is a small gold arrow with the Greek letters on the feather. The sorority cheer is: SEPT. 3

Ring, ching, ching
Ho, hippy, hi,
Ra, Ro, Arrow
Pi Beta Phi.

MILESTONES

DIED: Arthur Chambers, 75, former lightweight champion of the world, at Philadelphia. In 1879 he fought the longest bout on record, 136 rounds. The fight was under the old London rules whereby a knockdown counted as a round. When the late Marquis of Queensbury decided to formulate rules to elevate the sport, he consulted Chambers and their joint efforts resulted in the regulations under which boxing contests are now held.

MARRIED: Rodolfo Guglielmo, 27, (stage name, Rudolph Valentino) to Winifred Hudnut at Crown Point, Ind.

SUED FOR DIVORCE: Edgar Lee Masters, poet, the author of *Spoon River Anthology*, by Helen Jenkins Masters. They had previously separated and resumed living together.

BORN: To the Prince and Princess of Monaco, a son and heir, at Monte Carlo. He was named Rainier Louis Henri Maxence Bertrand.

MARRIED: Gwendolin Marshall Field, granddaughter and heiress of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, to Archibald Charles Edmondstone, in London. The groom's father presented the couple with the ancient castle of Duntreath, near Glasgow.

MISCELLANY

At Bayonne, France, during a bullfight, a bovine tossed his head, knocked a sword out of a matador's hand and into the grandstand, where it pierced the heart of a wealthy Cuban spectator, who died.

Fifteen hundred reindeer carcasses were shipped to New York by way of San Francisco and the Panama Canal. The meat sells at 35¢ a pound. (Retailers pay 12¢ to 17¢ for a pound for beef.)

Hornets are swarming to the mausoleum of King "Tut" in the Valley of the Kings—evidently attracted by some ingredient used in treating the objects taken from the tomb.

At Chattanooga, an applicant for enlistment in the Navy was rejected because upon his arm he bore a tattooed "September Morn." (Rules of the Navy bar men with "obscene and indecent tattooing upon their bodies.")

FOREIGN NEWS

British Empire

In 1923 the British Empire was still one of the most powerful political entities on earth. But forces were already at work that would weaken it and ultimately break it up. Many of Britain's finest young men had been killed in World War I. The war had also bled the nation economically, and unemployment was growing at home. Disturbances were mounting in the colonies, particularly India. And there was the ever-present, seemingly insoluble problem of Ireland. The "Irish Free State" had been created as a member of the British Commonwealth, but many Irish patriots belonged to a nationalistic Republican movement which refused to acknowledge the authority of the Crown and carried on a continuous guerrilla war of bombings and civil disobedience under the leadership of Eamon de Valera.

MARCH 3 **IRISH POT-POURRI:** Owing to the destruction of the Irish railroads by the Republican Irregulars, camouflaged armored cars running at reduced speed are being operated in an effort to keep the most vital lines open. Eamon de Valera issued an order enforcing a boycott on certain British goods. Dublin was raided by a band of Republicans in the busiest hour of the day. Shots were exchanged between the raiders and the Free State troops, causing the people to run "helter-skelter for shelter."

MARCH 10 **VIOLENCE IN IRELAND:** The Republicans cut off the water supply in Maryborough by blowing up the reservoir. A bomb was exploded in St. Mary's Hall, Cork. Four persons were injured. A mine was exploded outside Dublin Cathedral during a service.

ON FOX HUNTING: In an address to the National Light Horse Breeding Society in London, the Prince of Wales gave his views on fox hunting with characteristic simplicity: "Now may I say a word about fox hunting? (Cheers.) I would

say that the popularity of fox hunting has been increased. I think that anybody who has hunted since the war must have been greatly struck and delighted to find the number of fellows who manage to hunt. (Cheers.) May I say a word also about the wonderful co-operation of our farmers at the present time? (Cheers.) I have hunted with ten packs this season (loud cheers) and have come across very little barbed wire. (Cheers.) We are grateful to the farmers for the help they have given to keep going a sport without which I do not think this country would be what it is today." (Prolonged cheers.)

King George V gives hundreds of pieces of silver for his son's wedding.

Queen Mary's wedding present: jewels for her daughter-in-law.

STRIKES: With more than 1,300,000 unemployed, Britain is gripped by strikes. One is a farm laborers' strike, involving 10,000 hands, in Norfolk. The farmers say they cannot pay the present scale of wages and escape bankruptcy. The farm laborers state that they cannot exist on the present wages. King George V, who farms one of the largest estates in Norfolk—the Sandringham estate—has sided with the laborers. He has refused to give notice of a wage reduction. MARCH 31

PRINCE ALBERT: Although the wedding of Prince Albert [later King George VI] with Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon is not to take place until April 26, wedding gifts are beginning to pour in. The King is presenting the young couple with

a complete set of household silver, comprising hundreds of pieces. The Queen (Mary) is giving jewels to her prospective daughter-in-law. The Prince of Wales' gift is a set of sables, composed of the rarest and finest pelts. From an unknown source comes a cheque for £2,500 for the purpose of giving poor children a good time on the wedding day.

IRISH POT-POURRI: In Dublin, there was intermittent revolver, rifle and machine gun firing, following an explosion which blew up the entrance of a cinema theatre.

Three major political parties, none of them strong enough to be dominant, existed in Britain in the early '20s: the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Laborites. In 1923 the Conservatives were in power, having ousted the Liberal Party and its great wartime Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, the year before. The Conservative Prime Minister was Bonar Law, a successful industrialist from Scotland, but he was mortally ill with cancer of the throat.

APRIL 21 **PARLIAMENT'S WEEK:** The Government sustained a defeat in the House of Commons by seven votes over grievances concerning the treatment of ex-service men. Two days later an uproar occurred in the House at question time. On the appearance of Major Boyd-Carpenter, Minister of Labor, the House resounded with boos and shoos. It is common knowledge that the gallant major looks like a "guilty schoolboy." Jack Jones, a London dockyard Labor Member, conscious of the resemblance, boomed out: "Hold your hand out, you naughty boy." The whole House then burst into uncontrollable laughter.

Some time later a scene occurred that has been described as "one of the worst since the days of Parnell." It started by an insistence from the Labor benches that Mr. Bonar Law, the Premier, answer questions personally. This he was unable to do, owing to his throat trouble. A statement to this effect was a signal for a general outburst of Laborite fury. The *Red Flag* was sung, and the uproar became so terrific that the Speaker was compelled to adjourn the session. In the general exit a good deal of inadvertent jostling oc-

curred. Colonel the Hon. Walter E. Guinness (Under Secretary of State for War), who seems to have been perfectly innocent, received a punch on the nose. A statement from 10 Downing Street stated that Bonar Law has no intention of resigning the Premiership.

INDIA: "Politics in India," wrote a British correspondent, "are entering upon a new phase. The failure of the non-cooperation movement has passed into history in spite of the feeble efforts of Mr. Ghandi's followers to keep it alive. But Nationalism lives and is the stronger for having learnt the lessons of Mr. Ghandi's failure. It is part of the great awakening of Asia which is destined one day to baffle and alarm a war-weakened Europe. What the Nationalist stands for is freedom—freedom to govern India with an Indian Government subject to an Indian Parliament, freedom to maintain a truly Indian army, officered and manned by Indians, and freedom for India to express herself as India and not as a semi-Anglicized Asiatic dependency. These aims are not incompatible with the existence of India within the British Commonwealth." APRIL 28

PARLIAMENT'S WEEK: By a vote of 253 to 94 the House of Commons passed a bill providing for a $46,500,000 naval base at Singapore—extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. MAY 12

The Prince of Wales says he dislikes being called "royalty."

Will Thorne, Laborite, fears "dirty bouquets" for dining with the Prince.

It was stated that Britain had no port in the Far East where a capital ship could be docked.

MAY 19 **THE KING'S MISSION:** King George and Queen Mary returned from their visit to Rome. The sight of two of the few remaining monarchs in Europe greeting each other with brotherly affection was too much for the Latin temperament of the Romans.

Another important event occurred when the King received Benito Mussolini. Great political significance is attached to this conversation, a report of which was not published. It is known, however, that a definite Anglo-Italian accord is in the course of consideration by the Italian Government. Such an agreement is directed against the Franco-Belgian alliance, which is at present operating against British and Italian interests.

AT LADY ASTOR'S: The Prince of Wales' remarkable gift of saying the right thing in the right place was admirably exhibited during a conversation with Mr. Will Thorne, Laborite, at a dinner party given by Lady Astor. "I suppose," said Thorne, "I will get some dirty bouquets for putting my feet under the table with royalty." "I object to being called royalty," said the Prince. "I don't mind being called the Prince of Wales. If you are called royalty some people might get the impression that you think you are better than your fellows."

MAY 28 **THE PREMIERSHIP:** So Andrew Bonar Law did not go on a very long sea voyage [as had been expected]. Instead, he crossed the Channel and stayed in Paris, where his health became so bad that his doctor insisted upon his returning to England. Now, after a protracted period of procrastination, he has resigned the Premiership, being physically unable to continue. Bonar Law found it impossible to present his resignation personally. Instead, he sent his son-in-law, Sir Frederick Sykes, to the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot where the King was reviewing his troops. The King, owing to the Whitsuntide recess, had to find someone to fill the vacancy on his own responsibility. Among the possibilities: Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, shrewd and tactful business man, but without any personal magnetism.

THE BLOCK AND THE CHIP: The anxiety felt in the Empire over the protracted bachelor days of the Prince of Wales was considerably aggravated by the denial of another marriage rumor. Lady Blythswood said there was no truth in the report that her daughter Olive was to marry the Prince. Court circles are growing desperate. Perhaps Edward is already in love with someone unsuited to fill the position of second lady in the land!

AT NO. 10: After a period of exaggerated suspense, Stanley Baldwin became entitled to take up his residence at No. 10 Downing Street, official dwelling place of Britain's Prime Ministers. The world breathes again and Mr. Baldwin becomes a popular choice. His appointment, however, is convenient rather than fortunate. His experience has not been great as politicians go. It is safe to say that his policy will be chiefly directed on economic grounds. Asked by reporters if they might congratulate him, Baldwin replied: "Thanks, I am a subject for prayers rather than congratulations." JUNE 4

IRISH PEACE?: De Valera issued a proclamation to his followers to lay down their weapons and to give up the fight for republicanism by force of arms: "Further sacrifices on your part would now be in vain. Other means must be sought to safeguard the nation's right. Laying aside your arms now is an act of patriotism as exalted and pure as your valor in taking them up." JUNE 11

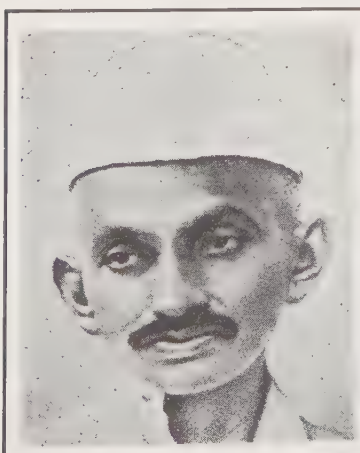
PARLIAMENT'S WEEK: A motion to install baths in houses being converted into apartments for laborers was defeated. Said Colonel Prettyman, Conservative for Chelmsford: "Why, our forefathers had only two baths in their lifetime—one when they were born and the other when they died—and they took neither of them voluntarily." JUNE 18

AT QUEEN'S HALL: Over 900 Laborites attended the annual conference of the British Labor Party at London, Queen's Hall. The present membership is 3,310,000. A motion raising an objection to members of the Labor Party accepting Lady Astor's invitation to meet royalty at dinner received a rebuff. A motion which declares "that the Royal Family is no longer necessary" was laughed out. JULY 9

JULY 16 **GANDHI SPENDS HIS TIME:** Sarjyut Shankerlal, recently released from Yeravda jail, where he was a fellow-prisoner of Mahatma Gandhi, described the existence of Gandhi in an article published in Bombay. Excerpts:

"We were allowed an unlimited supply of books from outside. Later, for health reasons, we were both allowed lights and bedsteads, and recently Mahatma Gandhiji has been allowed the use of a mosquito curtain. While animal comforts are well looked after, he is mentally starved. He spins (yarn) regularly every day for four hours, unless his eyes do not permit him. He has read the Koran and he is now re-reading the Bible."

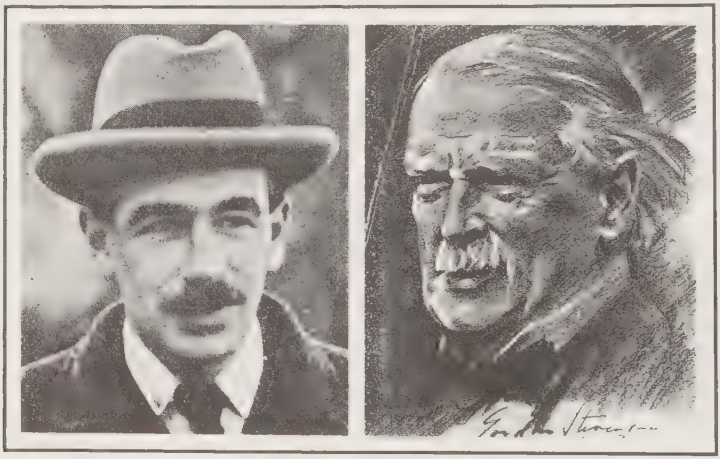
Mahatma Gandhi was educated in England. During the War he organized an Indian ambulance unit for the British. After the War he started his movement of non-cooperation, which enjoined his followers to: 1) refuse to recognize British rights in India; 2) take no part in Government of British Raj; 3) resign all Government posts; 4) refuse and return all British decorations; 5) use no violence. The Court which tried Gandhi [in 1922] held that although he preached non-violence, his movement of non-cooperation invariably ended in violence wherever his doctrine was spread. The Court held that Gandhi was, in effect, a dangerous and seditious agitator. Gandhi refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court, and considers himself a prisoner of war.



Mahatma Gandhi. Imprisoned, he reads the Bible and the Koran.

Eamon De Valera. Irish troops jail him on a charge of murder. *Page 81.*

PARLIAMENT'S WEEK: Philip Snowden proposed a motion to suppress the capitalist system. It was defeated. The most important speech was that of Mr. Lloyd George, ex-Premier, who said that Britain, entirely dependent on foreign trade, would be the "worst country in the world to experiment with socialism." He informed the Government, however, that unless they removed existing evils due to the capitalist system they would force the laboring classes to undertake dangerous experiments such as the Labor Party advocated. JULY 23



John Maynard Keynes: an unfortunate addiction to common sense.

David Lloyd George: "Don't experiment with socialism."

MR. KEYNES' SOLUTION: John Maynard Keynes, celebrated economist, wrote a letter to *The Times*, London. He proposed to tear up all the correspondence between Britain and France and start again as follows: If France would agree to evacuate the Ruhr, fix the nominal German liability at fifty milliard gold marks (50,000,000,000) and allow a commission that would include an American representative to set the rate of payment, then Great Britain would agree to cancel all inter-Allied debts and allow the claims of the other Allies an absolute priority over her own on future receipts from Germany. Failing acceptance of this by France, Britain would proceed 1) to withdraw her troops from the Rhinelands and leave France alone, with no aid or sympathy; 2) to require France to pay out of her reparations some of her debts to Britain. AUG. 27

Keynes was born in Cambridge, June 5, 1883. In 1912 he became editor of *The Economic Journal.* From this time on his influence in the economic world expanded rapidly. In France his contentions have made him particularly unpopular, and both there and in Britain he has had to face charges of pro-Germanism. Mr. Keynes is not a pro-German; he merely has the unfortunate habit, common to all economists, of looking at problems in the uncompromising light of unemotional figures.

ARSON AND MURDER: At Ennis, County Clare, Eamon de Valera made a promised appearance at a Sinn Fein election meeting. He had hardly uttered half a dozen sentences when an armored car, accompanied by Free State troops, proceeded to clear the crowd. Shots were fired over the heads of the assembly, who dispersed in panic. De Valera is reported to have dropped at the first shot, although the Free State Government said that only "blank" ammunition was used. Friends tried to rescue their leader. He was pulled from the platform—into the arms of the troops, who arrested him on the charge of arson and murder.

SEPT. 10 **IRISH ELECTIONS:** Final results of the Irish election were considerably delayed owing to the complexities of proportionate representation. The Government is assured of a large working majority over the Republicans, who are embarrassed by the fact that it will be necessary for them to swear allegiance to George V before taking their seats. Among the Republicans elected: Eamon de Valera, County Clare.

OCT. 15 **HAIL! CAESAR:** David Lloyd George arrived in the U.S. for the first time in his life. Thousands of cheering citizens lined the streets of Manhattan to do homage to Britain's War-time Premier. "We have our troubles in Europe," he said. "You seem to have overcome them here. I'd like to know how." Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under the Wilson administration, arose to deliver a very able speech of welcome. Said he: "Great minds are needed for great matters, and history will always acknowledge the debt of civilization to the fact that England had Lloyd George and France had Clemenceau and Italy had Orlando and the U.S. had Woodrow Wilson."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE: The greatest event in the week at the Imperial Conference of British Dominions Prime Ministers was the three-hour detailed report by Lord Curzon on foreign policy. He doubted that Germany would be able to pull through her present chronic ailment and said that "the internal disruption of Germany . . . means the ultimate disappearance of the debtor himself." The tenor of his speech was distinctly anti-French.

"HE HAD NO ENEMIES": The death in London from cancer and the impressive burial in Westminster Abbey of the Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law removed a great man from the rostrum of the Commonwealth's political forum. NOV. 12

Lloyd George, when he heard the news, said: "No man could wish for a more loyal, sagacious and helpful partner in times of emergency. He was honest to the verge of simplicity." More remarkable still was a single sentence contained in a London despatch. "He had no enemies!" That is, perhaps, the most remarkable thing ever said of any public servant.

MEN BEHIND THE ELECTIONS: During the week the politicians were active in the election campaign which now sweeps the United Kingdom. Premier Baldwin spoke to enormous crowds. Lloyd George left London to address 5,000,000 throughout the country: "When a man comes forward and says, 'I am putting forward myself for the position of managing director in a concern,' a humble shareholder like myself answers, 'Well, you have been at your job five months; what have you done?' DEC. 3

He replies: 'Not much.'

Then I say: 'What have you done with the credit of the country?'

He says: 'It has gone down.'

Then I say: 'There is another difficulty—the settlement of Europe; what have you done with that?'

He says: 'It has got worse.'

Then I say: 'It seems to me you are all making a mess of things,' and he replies: 'Sir, you are abusive.'"

[The election was held. No party won a majority and there was some confusion as to what would happen next. Finally, Premier Baldwin motored over to Buckingham Palace and

told the King he would remain in office until Parliament met on Jan. 8.]

DEC. 24 **LABOR RULE COMING:** It is a mistake to imagine that the British in any way fear the Labor Party, which now contains some of the best brains in Britain. Those who are violently opposed to it are only too anxious that the Party should be called to power in order that their policies can be exposed as fallacious. More moderate people believe that it is only by letting the Laborites have power that the radical tendencies of the Party can be cured.

DEC. 31 **UP LABOR:** It was made certain during the week that the moment the Conservatives are defeated in the House of Commons, Premier Baldwin will recommend the King to ask Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, to form a new ministry. Great Britain is, in general terms, philosophically resigned to having a Labor Government.

France

MARCH 10 **"A SPLENDID IDEA":** The French do not feel vindictive about a recent proposal forbidding the teaching of French in German public schools. One professor of the Sorbonne hails the proposal as "a splendid idea. When the Germans are no longer able to speak French, they will find it more difficult to invade France."

MAY 19 **LIGHTNING:** Lightning struck the Eiffel Tower in Paris and severed one of the six 1,200-foot wires which stretch from the top of the great tower (984 feet high and completed in 1889) to serve in transmitting wireless messages. This is the first time in many years that receiving stations in Europe failed to get the usual evening call from Paris.

JUNE 4 **FLY FRANÇOIS:** The Flaubert prize of about $3,000 was awarded to François Robischon de la Querinière for his novel *The Spanish Grandee*. Paris became annoyed; the book was bad, it was published three years ago, every one had been glad to forget it. Inquiries were instituted into the past of M. Robischon. He was a retired business man who

dabbled in literature as a hobby. He is very rich. Yes, he was the originator of the Flaubert prize!

"UNITED STATES OF EUROPE": Anatole France, 79 years of age and possibly the greatest living French author, gave an interview to the Good Will delegation of American women which has been touring the French battlefields. He said: JUNE 11

"I am certain that you will not refuse the salute of an old man who, having participated in all the political errors of his time, now knows—at the end of his life—that the truth is in government by the people, for the people. Hate war with a hatred inextinguishable. Oh, women! Oh, mothers! Our grandchildren will see the United States of Europe! They will see the universal republic. You women of great heart, go into the world animated with these sentiments and you will save Europe and bring happiness to the earth."

FASTER FUNERALS: A member of the Paris Municipal Council proposed that automobile hearses be substituted for the horse-drawn vehicles. He informed the Council that Paris is the only European capital tolerating slowly moving funeral processions followed by mourners on foot. The traffic, he said, was held up for an average of 15 minutes in each street along which they pass. A Paris newspaper says "it would be an act of charity to abolish the melancholy custom." JUNE 18

"BEST KNOWN MAN": M. Radiolo, one-time railway accountant, has risen to fame as the "best known man in France" because he uses his resonant voice to amuse radio fans by talking to them through the transmitter of a wireless broadcasting apparatus. His mellifluent voice, heard by women listening in on the 50,000 receiving sets in France, gains him $63 a week—quite a large salary for Paris—and has brought many pressing matrimonial proposals. Recently he attended a theatre. The audience rose *en masse* to cheer him. Nor would they be appeased until M. Radiolo had bowed and repeated in his most sonorous tones: *"Bon soir, messieurs. Bon soir, mesdames."* JUNE 25

SECOND GETTYSBURG: Belleau Wood near Château Thierry, called by General Pershing "the Gettysburg of the World War," was dedicated by the French to Americans who had JULY 30

died there. The French Tricolor, at Marshal Foch's command, was hauled down to the call of the *Marseillaise*. After this the Stars and Stripes were run up to the tune of the *Star-Spangled Banner*. Marshal Foch, in tears, was the chief spokesman. Calling Belleau Wood "the cradle of victory," he said: "The men who died here are safe; they will be guarded by us religiously."

AUG. 6 **CORRUPT STYLES:** *La Presse* deplores the corruption of masculine styles and behavior by Americans in Paris. The paper says that, although Britishers in Paris "remain gentlemen, many Frenchmen follow the lead of Americans who have left their vests in New York, their gloves in Washington and arrive with floating cravats."

AUG. 13 **RESURRECTION:** Frenchmen are industriously rebuilding their war-wasted fields. In the devastated areas, 7,447,297 acres have been cleared of projectiles, trenches and barbed wire, leaving less than 1,000,000 acres to be cleared; the main railway system has been repaired; of 36,450 miles of ruined roads, 19,743 have been restored to traffic.

But the present shortage of living quarters, the uncertainty of modern life and the lowered moral standards that followed the War are blamed for the failure of the French nation to raise the most valuable of all crops—babies.

"JACQUES CORBEAU": Some American tourist threw from a bus a French Negro, a War veteran, who was touring the battlefields. The French Foreign Office issued a communiqué, directing the police to protect Frenchmen at all costs, regardless of color, and threatening offensive tourists with expulsion if they tried to import Jim Crow tactics. France needs the loyalty of her colored colonies even more than she needs the cash of American tourists.

NOV. 26 **NOTES:** Said the *Chicago Daily Tribune:* "A leading Paris couturier, whose clientèle is chiefly American and English, has been forced to place signs in his fitting rooms that hereafter all customers must wear underwear. His dress measurers and saleswomen complained that many society women are dispensing with all undergarments following the latest style edict, which insists on supple, smooth lines."

BIRTHRATE: Senator Massabuau discovered a novel way of increasing France's birthrate. He introduced a bill providing "that only fathers of three children be eligible to hold public office." As such a measure would make many distinguished men ineligible for election, including Premier Poincaré himself, the vote was deferred. DEC. 17

Germany

Germany was in a chaotic condition. Disarmed by the Treaty of Versailles, she nevertheless had a number of quasi-military organizations, most of them offshoots of the illegal Freikorps, *consisting of war veterans. The central government was weak, and was under constant threat of a forceful takeover—either by Fascists on the extreme right or the Communists on the extreme left. Some states within Germany were attempting to set themselves up as independent entities. Though the Kaiser was in exile, there was strong sentiment in some quarters for a revival of a monarchy; the presence of Bavaria's Crown Prince Rupprecht actually led some observers to the confused conclusion that the Nazi party, just beginning to emerge in the same region, was a monarchist organization. The general political turmoil was intensified by the French occupation of the Ruhr, which further drained Germany's faltering economy and contributed to a wild inflation of her currency.*

A STRIKE: A calamity of the most appalling magnitude threatens to oust even the French occupation in the Ruhr from the minds of the citizens. The sausage supply is gravely menaced by the strike of livestock skinners in Berlin. Thirty-seven sausage and meat canning factories are idle, and fear is expressed that the strike—over a wage dispute—may lead to the closing of no less than 1,000 plants. MARCH 10

HINDENBURG'S SPEECH: Field Marshal von Hindenburg, addressing the Veterans' League in Hanover: "We do not wish to instigate war, but in view of the present realities we cannot deny the truth of Schiller's words: 'The most peaceful person cannot live in peace if a wicked neighbor does not MARCH 24

Field Marshal von Hindenburg: "We do not wish to instigate war, but . . ."

General Ludendorff, a solitary phantom who stirs up the Fascists.

wish it, and the nation is unworthy that does not stake everything upon its honor.'"

ANTI-SEMITISM: The Bavarian Fascisti adopted a resolution demanding the internment of all Jews in Germany. The idea seems to be that the Jews are asked to report for internment, and, failing such action on their part, they are to be hunted down and shot.

MARCH 31 **"RID ME OF THIS MAN!":** In a country gone sick with misery, a solitary phantom strides the earth with noiseless, slippery, dreadful steps—Ludendorff. This crafty man is the leader of the monarchists. From Munich he directs the operations of his reactionary adherents in much the same way that he directed the army supplies when he was Quartermaster General in the Imperial Army. He writes, makes speeches, acts for the cause of royalism; but he makes sure that his actions do not betray him. A double interpretation can be put upon everything he does; he moves for the restoration of the monarchical system, but he is always seen with legal eyes as a good republican. A storm is breaking above his head, and he is playing a dangerous game. As Henry II of England once said of Thomas à Becket, Germany now says of General Ludendorff: "Will no one rid me of this troublesome man?"

Adolf Hitler: "The present Reich is a Marxist-Jewish pigsty."

President Ebert stages a fight to keep Germany from flying apart. Page 91.

BAVARIAN FASCISTI: Ten thousand undaunted warriors followed their great leader, Adolph Hitler, into battle. The occasion was the first military maneuvers held by the Bavarian Fascista Army, wholehearted supporters of the monarchy. All day long a bloodless battle raged around the villages of Starnberg and Oberwiensfeld outside Munich. The men were a motley crew, some attired in civilian clothes, some in their old Reichswehr uniforms. They were equipped with revolvers and brass knuckles. An air of reality was given to the sham fight by the dashing cavalry and the motor cycle messengers. APRIL 7

The Fascista organization is so strong in Bavaria that the Federal authorities are unable to check the movement, which has now established itself openly as a political force. Adolf Hitler, replying to charges made against him by the *Munich Post*, said: "I have never combatted the republican democratic form of state because I regard the present German Reich as neither a democracy nor a republic, but a Marxist-Jewish-International pigsty!"

AGITATOR-IN-CHIEF: Ludendorff inspected detachments of the Fatherland League troops (unofficial royalist army). After the men had goosestepped past him, he addressed them: "The time is soon coming when the whole German people will be called on to free our country from the foe." The whole APRIL 21

Munich press is against the reactionists. Ludendorff exercises control over the movement throughout Germany. He is the supreme agitator-in-chief. Hitler is the strong man in Bavaria. He is always in close touch with Ludendorff.

JULY 2 **KÖNIG UND KAISER:** Wilhelm Hohenzollern, former All-Highest of Germany, still considers himself King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. Some Leipzig student players recently visited him at his palace at Doorn. Said Wilhelm, addressing them: "The only thing that bears me up is the constant growth of the monarchist movement in Germany. I cannot understand why my abdication was accepted by the German people when I had done such immeasurable good for the country, always seeing to it that even the poorest had a sufficient income. I don't know how I can face my grandfather. My hands were clean in the great struggle which was caused by Russia. Our May offensive was the greatest success of the war and will shine forever in history!"

JULY 16 **A STRIKE:** The fall of the mark has so demoralized wage values that 60,000 men employed in the Berlin metal industries have struck. Communistic elements are thought to have fomented this key-industry strike. A revolution is the hope of the Communists and Monarchists, who see an opportunity to regain power.

JULY 23 **LOST:** One hundred and seventy-eight German submarines were "lost in action" during the war, according to Navy Department reports, and 5,364 men, including 515 officers, perished. Depth charges sank 37; fixed mines, 36; fights with enemy submarines, 20; engine trouble, 14; accidental ramming, 8; airplane bombs, 6; and submarine nets, 6.

PREPARING A PUTSCH: The air is charged with thunder. Signs are gathering that the extreme Nationalists, headed by the Bavarian Adolf Hitler and General Ludendorff, intend to seize the present opportunity to start a Fascist counter revolution. The Nationalists point to the falling mark—the Government's deficit is now $5,000,000 a day; to the strikes, although the metal workers have returned to work; and, of course, to the Ruhr.

A Nationalist manifesto declares that "this organization

works for revenge against France, and for warfare against the traitors among the German people." Berlin Fascisti, 40,000 strong, paraded at a funeral of workmen recently stabbed by Communists. A riot occurred. The Communist organ *Die Rote Fahn* advocated killing every fifth Fascist.

HATE AND VENGEANCE: Good old General von Ludendorff addressed the Kommers Beer Festival of the Academic Association of Munich Turners (Gymnasts): "The German nature demands of youth respect for experience and past services to the Fatherland, and from us all demands a burning, passionate hate and vengeance against our enemies. Strengthen your fist and spirit." Loud cheers. JULY 30

A PRECARIOUS POSITION: The political situation in Germany is rapidly assuming an alarming crisis. If the Monarchists succeeded in making a coup d'état, they could in all probability succeed in gathering a majority in the Reichstag. There is a shortage of food in Berlin, and the position of the Government is precarious. Trouble of a serious nature is inevitable. AUG. 6

A NEW CABINET: The long predicted fall of the Cuno Government took place. The President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, asked Herr Gustav Stresemann to form a new Cabinet. Herr Stresemann is known to be a strong man. It is thought, however, that his advent to power has come too late, and that there is little he can do to dispel chaotic conditions in Germany. AUG. 20

POLICIES, POLITICS: A rumor spread over the entire world that Herr Stresemann had been assassinated. The Chancellor laughed heartily when he heard the news. AUG. 27

The situation in Berlin is quieter, the Communist strike having utterly failed. In the rest of Germany, however, fighting and disorders were reported. The Ruhr: Numerous clashes occurred between half-starved townsfolk and the peasants. Fields were robbed of potato crops. Hamburg: Martial law was proclaimed on account of rioting on the part of striking shipyard workers. Lübeck: Communists seized the town. Zeitz, Saxony: Nine Communists were killed and 30 wounded in fights with the militia.

SEPT. 17 **BEER RIOT:** Because retailers of beer tried to keep the price down by increasing the froth, a riot broke out in Munich.

OCT. 22 **HUNGER IN THE ZOO:** The animals in the Berlin Zoo were stated to be so hungry that they keep Berlin awake at night. The roaring of lions admixed with the "laughs" of hyenas was reputed to have turned Berlin into a veritable jungle.

OCT. 29 **REICH TREMORS:** The past week saw the Reich confronted with a struggle for its existence and it appeared that the disintegration of the Empire that Bismarck built was actually under way. A Separatist revolt broke out in the Rhineland. Crown Prince Rupprecht was once again hailed King of Bavaria at a public function. President Ebert of Germany dismissed General Lossow, commander of the Reichswehr in Bavaria, but Dr. von Kahr, Dictator of Bavaria, reappointed General Lossow to command the Reichswehr, thus openly defying Berlin. Chancellor Stresemann was reported to have sent 50,000 troops into Saxony to restore constitutional conditions. The position appeared to be that the Berlin Government intended to crush a revolt by Communist Saxony in order to please monarchist Bavaria.

NOV. 5 **RHINELAND REPUBLIC:** The Rhineland Separatist Republic was firmly established in Coblenz. The French and Belgians actively supported Separatist troops by preventing the loyalist element from attacking them.

NOV. 12 **SEPARATISTS:** Britain sent a note to France, stating that His Majesty's Government could not countenance an attempt to dismember Germany and would not recognize the Rhineland Republic. At Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Belgian border, Separatists were suddenly confronted with a *volte face* from the Belgian authorities, who, having formerly supported them, ordered them out of the town to the intense relief of the civil population.

"EMACIATED, DESPAIRING": Senator La Follette of Wisconsin arrived in the U.S. fresh from a European tour. He was principally impressed by what he had seen in Germany: "The Germans are suffering for want of food, fuel and clothing. Young children and old people are dying daily from

hunger and disease. Emaciated, despairing, they are waiting the end. Food riots are common. The crisis which is at hand involves possibilities too awful to contemplate. It menaces more than Germany. There is no time for debate."

DER EHEMALIGE KRONPRINZ: The German Government instructed its Amsterdam Consul to issue a visa to former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, if he applied for one. The ex-Crown Princess Cecilie sent the following telegram to her children at Oels in Upper Silesia: "Happy tidings. Father is coming home." Apparently the Government gave permission to return for Christmas only, but rumor has it that once the Prince returns to his Fatherland his exile will be at an end.

The Government's permission placed restrictions on the ex-Crown Prince: that he must travel in an automobile from the Dutch frontier to avoid public attention; that the day of his arrival and departure must remain secret.

"BEER HALL REVOLT": Under cover of darkness General Erich von Ludendorff sallied forth into the streets of Munich accompanied by his faithful Austrian, Herr Adolf Hitler, to make a coup for the Hohenzollerns by celebrating the fifth anniversary of the abdication of the then Kaiser. With unerring instinct they led their men to a beer-house, called the *Bügerbrau Keller.* Within was Bavarian Dictator von Kahr, who was in the middle of outlining his state policy denouncing Marxism, when the door opened and in walked Hitler and Ludendorff with some of their followers, who fired a few shots into the ceiling by way of effect. NOV. 19

Herr Hitler declared the Bavarian Government had been superseded and elected himself not only head of Bavaria but Chancellor of all Germany. Dr. von Kahr was offered the post of National Protector, which he accepted. Ludendorff was given command of the Army. After this distribution of gifts by fairy godfather Hitler, there was wild talk of a march on Berlin. Everything seemed to be "going" well. The Hitler storm troops were in possession of the city.

But the following day loyal Bavarian troops commanded by General von Lossow stormed the building and after a short battle the "beer hall revolt" was crushed. Herr Hitler escaped without hurt, but was found several days later hiding

in a house. Ludendorff was released after having given his parole not to plot against the Bavarian Government. Once free, however, he declared himself free to work for the Hohenzollerns' return. Thus it was clear that the career of a great German general is not over; that his iron fist is not rusty. Perhaps, next putsch, he will not frolic with political opportunists such as Hitler.

A HOHENZOLLERN ABROAD!: On a little island in the Zuyder Zee five men arose before the break of day and crossed over to the mainland at four o'clock. Here two automobiles were waiting, one filled with luggage, the other empty. A tall, well-groomed and self-possessed middle-aged man wearing a long gray tweed overcoat motioned to his servant to enter the luggage car; he entered the empty car and sat behind the steering wheel. One minute later both automobiles were carrying the ex-Crown Prince of Germany and his party to the German frontier.

Later in the day when the inhabitants of the island woke up they found a letter from the Crown Prince: "Dear Wieringen Friends: I am sorry only to be able to write you goodbye. In order not to alarm the people, my return to the Fatherland must take place in great quiet." After crossing the frontier, he passed on into the Fatherland. In Hanover, the ex-Crown Prince visited Germany's famed Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg. His visit lasted half an hour, after which Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, choosing the side-ways and by-ways in order to escape detection, sped on toward his destination, which was reputed to be his beautiful 20,000-acre estate at Oels near Breslau.

NOV. 26 **A FATHER'S RETURN:** The ex-Crown Prince arrived at Oels, received a quiet welcome from the natives and said he had put aside his ambition and was prepared to work on his estate for Germany. Chancellor Stresemann defended his return by saying that "this is no time to make martyrs. An outcry would have been raised by the German people if a father of a family were not allowed to come back after five years' expulsion from his native country."

POLITICAL NOTES: Herr Adolf Hitler, known as the Bavarian Mussolini, was imprisoned in the Fortress of Landsberg,

about 36 miles west of Munich, for his share in the recent putsch. His trial is not likely to take place until after Christmas. Recent despatches report that he is critically ill with brain fever.

"THE CAUSE": Ludendorff was reported about to be forgiven by the Bavarian Government for his part in the monarchist putsch. Appearing at the funeral of the fallen monarchist troops, General von Ludendorff headed the procession with the mother of his late servant, Kurt Neubauder, who was killed in the "beer hall brawl." At the grave the General said: "I promise to devote the remainder of my life to the cause for which this man fell. I shall never desert it!"

STRESEMANN FALLS: In an attempt to force a vote of confi- DEC. 3
dence in the Reichstag, Chancellor Stresemann was defeated by 155 to 230 votes. President Ebert, unable to hold an election owing to the disturbed condition of the country, asked Dr. Heinrich F. Albert to attempt to form a new Cabinet. It is unlikely that he will succeed.

MARX CABINET: Albert failed and President Ebert summoned DEC. 10
Dr. Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Catholic or Central Party. After prolonged negotiations, Dr. Marx succeeded in forming a coalition cabinet. His first act as Chancellor was prophesied to be a demand for dictatorship.

NOTES: The ex-Crown Prince made his first public appearance at Oels by attending a concert. The inhabitants treated him as the Crown Prince. When he entered the hall the entire audience rose; women and girls made low curtsies and the males sang a chorus of "hochs" for the Prince and the Monarchy.

DOWN, NEARLY OUT: Chancellor Marx in an address spoke DEC. 24
gloomily of the present situation, made it evident that Germany was at the end of her resources. The Cabinet decided to make overtures to the French Government in a final effort to extricate the country from its terrifying financial and economic situation. M. Poincaré replied that there could be no discussion of any subject which implied revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

DEC. 31 **THE ECONOMY:** Dr. Ludwig Stein, a professor of the University of Berne in Switzerland, made some interesting comments upon German Industrialist Herr Hugo Stinnes, "the master of coke." "Stinnes," said Stein in a Manhattan speech, "is the mightiest personage in the German Empire. The Rockefeller of Germany has accepted no other title than that he gave himself—'the ironmaster.' Stinnes never was an admirer of the Kaïser. He said to me he considered the Kaiser as the biggest misfortune of the German Empire. August Thyssen, next to Stinnes, is the greatest business man in Germany." In Berlin, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was appointed the President of the Reichsbank and will be "Germany's money dictator."

ANOTHER PUTSCH: Rumors of an impending putsch by Hitlerites in Bavaria caused the authorities to take every necessary precaution to safeguard the State. They warned the people that the troops would not hesitate to fire upon demonstrations and that participants would be put on trial for their lives. Meanwhile Reichswehr and police held every important point in Munich. A performance of *La Tosca* was forbidden at the opera house, it being stated that conspirators intended to use the death of the tyrant scene as a signal for an insurrection.

The Ruhr

One of the knottiest international problems of the early 1920s was the payment of war reparations by Germany to the continental Allies for damages inflicted during World War I. After the war, the Allies required that Germany pay $33,000,000,000 plus a percentage of her exports in indemnities—a totally unrealistic demand, since the German economy was in a state of collapse. Germany quickly fell into arrears in her payments. In retaliation, France and Belgium marched into the Ruhr, the most highly industrialized part of Germany, declaring that if Germany would not pay them what she owed, they would take it themselves in the form of coal and coke. A wave of passive resistance and sabotage thereupon swept the Ruhr.

CHECKMATE: The state of checkmate in the Ruhr continues. MARCH 3
France believes that her occupation will make German passive resistance too expensive. Germany thinks that her policy of attrition will make the French "visit" longer than her purse. Great Britain maintains her attitude of sceptical neutrality. The French declare that the resistance is weakening.

Events show a marked tendency to violence. Prosecutions have been carried out on a large scale. More than a thousand Germans have been arrested for boycotting the troops. The French Government continues to inform the world that it will not leave the Ruhr until Germany shows a reliable disposition to settle her reparations liability. The customs cordon around the Ruhr area has been completed, and the French say it is now impossible for the Germans to smuggle anything out. The Germans have complained bitterly about French brutality and about the prohibition of *Wilhelm Tell* at the theatres [it was a nationalist drama].

The Berlin government is backing passive resistance with all its resources, and the coal masters are urging the miners to limit the output to the needs of local consumption. The scenes of violence have all occurred in Bochum, where the French fired upon a crowd. The total casualties of the Ruhr occupation to date are: 9 Germans killed and 13 wounded. Peace in Europe is a fast fading vision.

GUERRILLA WARFARE: Herr Gessler, German Minister of MARCH 10
Defense, made a speech to the Reichstag in which he said: "Will a nation of sixty millions remain impassive while our brothers in the Ruhr are being strangled by white and black Frenchmen? I have no doubt that a well-organized guerrilla war on our own soil would soon end with the enemy's destruction."

NERVES–DIPLOMATIC SMOKE SCREENS: French Premier Poin- APRIL 7
caré reiterated his statement that French troops will be withdrawn in proportion to the payments received from Germany. "We will leave the Ruhr when Germany pays, not before!" German Chancellor Cuno has expressed Germany's willingness to negotiate with the French as soon as definite promises have been given that the French will evacuate the Ruhr. "Our cup of humiliation is full to the brim," said the German Nationalists in an ultimatum.

APRIL 14 **THE WILD TRAINS:** A *coup de sabotage* was effected when the Germans set in motion nine wild trains in the direction of Wesel. The eighth train ran into the seventh on the Lippe bridge and smashed 70 cars.

Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, tells Germany: make an offer.

American reparations expert Dawes, threatened by a fait accompli.

MAY 5 **A FEELER:** British Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon's speech advising Germany to make an offer to the French and Belgians has evidently had some effect. It is almost certain that the Curzon speech was a British diplomatic feeler intended to bring about an end to the Ruhr impasse, which is a great worry to British commercial interests.

The offer will be a round sum of 50,000,000,000 gold marks —about $11,900,000,000 (instead of the 132,000,000,000 marks originally set). It will take into consideration the amount already paid to the Allies—about $1,428,000,000, and the British will, it is known, forego a claim to the major part of their share.

But it will not be solely a question of reparations. France wants solid guarantees against invasion by Germany. At Versailles the United States and Britain were to have made a treaty with her promising aid in the case of unprovoked attack by her Teuton neighbor. This treaty was never concluded, and France was left out in the cold to defend herself. She decided that the occupation of the Ruhr was the best way of doing it.

DIPLOMATIC UNDERCURRENTS: There is a feeling in Paris that the German propaganda for avoiding payment of reparations has failed, and that Germany can now be forced to make reasonable terms. Raymond Poincaré said: "We have known the Germans for nineteen hundred years, and we have never been able to notice much change in them. Whether they call themselves Germans, Ostrogoths or Visigoths; whether they enroll themselves beside the Huns in the armies of Attila or put themselves under the leadership of the Prussians; whether they trick us at Leipzig; whether they surround us at Sedan or are crushed along the Marne, they are a people for whom war is their national industry and for whom peace is only an armistice between wars. We are in the Ruhr. So long as she does not pay us she will not get us out!" MAY 19

MORE SABOTAGE: Last week the main line of the railway used by the French for transportation of coal to France was torn up for a considerable distance by bombs. To the French this is only an inconvenience. Their victory in the Ruhr, from a materialistic point of view, is complete; but they have not been able to conquer the spirit of the people. JUNE 11

British Premier Stanley Baldwin's scheme is to grant terms of payment to Germany along the lines of those granted to Great Britain by the United States. It is pointed out that if the richest country in Europe [Britain] wants 62 years to pay off its war debt to the U.S., Germany should be entitled to the same length of time. The price of coal is now so high that British Industry is suffering. It is essential that Germany be allowed to compete in the world's markets if the economic condition of Britain is not to be ruined. Baldwin knows this and is determined to end the escapade.

FRANCE SUCCUMBS: Premier Poincaré definitely held out the olive branch to Britain. In a note, Poincaré asks for cooperation in demanding that Germany end passive resistance in the Ruhr. Official circles have it that Britain will accept this proposal. Thus the beginning of a solution is in sight. JUNE 18

Herr Cuno made his second offer. It is for payment of $265,600,000 a year for a period to be settled by an international body. Part of the sum will be met by pledging customs duties on certain imports, excise on tobacco, beer, wine and sugar and receipts from the spirits monopoly.

JULY 2 **MORE RUMBLINGS:** Last week the French stated that they would confiscate all the Ruhr Valley industries, punish sabotage with death and resistance with imprisonment. This order, not yet promulgated, in no way affects the subterranean efforts for a "settlement."

JULY 9 **EUROPE AND REPARATIONS:** The past week has seen every nation directly interested in the reparations fight stiffening its back: Europe is preparing for a grand diplomatic dogfight. The most ghastly act of sabotage by the Germans was the blowing up of a Belgian train on the Hochfeld Bridge. Nine Belgians were killed outright and 34 were wounded.

Great Britain made it clear that unless France is prepared to meet her in seeking a solution, she will call a conference of the other Allies. The British conceive that the Poincaré Government is determined to force a change of Government in Germany, which at this time may put the Communist element into power. In such an eventuality, it is considered that civil war would break out in Germany and that the Federal Government would collapse. This would play into the hands of France, who would be able to seize the Rhine provinces as a protective measure. This state of affairs would be most unwelcome to Great Britain.

JULY 16 **CRISIS:** It appears that the entire question has boiled down to the fact that France will have to choose between isolation and joining the long-mooted conference on the Ruhr. It should be noted that France is now the master of Europe. She controls most of the Continental coal and iron supply; she has the largest army and air force in the world, with the possible exception of Russia. It is thus evident that France's supremacy invited a change in the Balance of Power.

JULY 23 **THE BULL-DOG STRETCHES:** The British will not tolerate any protracted occupation of the Ruhr. They paved the way for their active participation in the dispute by financial actions and economic threats against France. The British raised the bank rate from 3% to 4% as an act of pressure on France. The Air Force appropriation presented to the Commons, providing for an additional 34 squadrons, was a measure to offset French prestige by strengthening that of Britain. Such is the bare outline of a clever diplomatic gambol.

AN OFFER: Chancellor Stresemann [who had replaced Cuno in August] offered the French mortgages on public and private property, which means that the Allies will be assured of a fixed sum of money on account of reparations. Premier Poincaré refused the offer. He said that France still waited for the official end of passive resistance in the Ruhr. SEPT. 24

A DRAW?: The German Government officially ordered passive resistance to cease, thus sweeping aside the primary French objection to a conference. Premier Poincaré awaited more definite orders from Berlin before placing any reliance on the word of the Government. Victory for either side is a myth. It has cost Germany billions of paper marks, a number of killed, many wounded, many prisoners. Moreover, it has crippled the financial life of the Reich, undermined political institutions and caused great suffering among the people. OCT. 8

The cost to France has also been great. There was never any question of France being morally justified in coercing Germany. But millions of francs have been expended, lives lost. The gain in coal has been out of all proportion to the cost.

THE U.S. TAKES A HAND: U.S. Ambassador George Harvey, in the course of a farewell speech in London, reiterated the U.S. offer of mediation in Europe: "America came to the door of Europe and, lo and behold, the door was closed. The United States was not wanted. What could any self-respecting nation have done? The United States went home. We are willing to 'come in' as the saying is, as soon as we are asked, but surely we cannot be expected to smash in the door." NOV. 5

Once more U.S. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes stated the willingness of the U.S. to take part in an "international economic conference" of *all* the European Allies. British Premier Baldwin referred to the Hughes Note and to Premier Poincaré of France: "I beg of him to consider for himself, for his nation, for us and for the world, once and twice and thrice, before he refuses this invitation."

Premier Poincaré, in a Sunday address at Sampigny and in an official communiqué, said that France accepted the invitation. With tears in his eyes he declared that France would not evacuate the Ruhr until she has been paid "the total of our reparations."

NOV. 12 **BRIDGE:** The news resembled an international three-handed bridge game between France, Britain and the U.S., with Germany as perpetual dummy and Italy and Belgium hanging around the table full of advice. France's hand was full of trumps; Britain and the U.S. were unable to take a trick.

M. Poincaré accepted the British proposal that a common Allied invitation be sent to the U.S. to participate in a reparation conference. He held that the experts taking part must limit their advice to specifying Germany's "present" capacity to pay. It was understood that Britain had sent a note to Paris which indicated she would prefer that Germany's "future" capacity to pay also come up for discussion. It was stated that the Coolidge Administration would decline to take part if France persisted in limiting the freedom of action of experts.

NOV. 19 **A PRICKED BUBBLE:** U.S. Secretary of State Hughes declined to participate in the conference because France had limited the scope to Germany's "present" capacity to pay reparations (i.e., for the next six years). This renders the conference useless, as at least a six-year moratorium of payments must be granted to Germany. French insistence on keeping the Ruhr problem entirely outside the orbit of the conference was understood to have been another factor unacceptable to the U.S. President Coolidge ("the taciturn") described the conference as "wholly futile and useless."

The news of the U.S. refusal was received with marked depression in Europe. The Paris press tried to make light of it by stating that the U.S. attitude was perfectly logical in consequence of her not having signed the Versailles Treaty. In Italy, Premier Benito Mussolini was "gravely disappointed." In London, *The Observer* remarked that "Baldwin cannot longer mark time while Poincaré puts the finishing touches to the European catastrophe."

NOV. 26 **LEGALITY:** Stresemann maintained that the Ruhr occupation is illegal and that whatever the French have seized from that territory must be placed to the credit of reparations.

DEC. 3 **ACCORD?:** After almost a year's struggle in the Ruhr, France and Belgium seem to have vindicated their occupation by securing a promise from the German industrialists Stinnes,

Thyssen, Reusch, Hubert, Fickler and Vögler to make reparation deliveries to the Allies. The outline of the agreement affects 80% of the Ruhr industries, and practically the whole of the remaining 20% has already been settled under agreements with Herr Wolff and Baron Krupp von Bohlen.

COMMISSIONS: The suggestion of Premier Poincaré for two committees of experts to examine the vexing question of German finances, made to the Reparations Commission early this month, at last bore fruit. The Allies, having sunk their differences by compromise, called upon the Reparations Commission to invite the U.S. Government to send experts to sit on each of the two commissions of inquiry. DEC. 24

FUTURE CONFERENCES: The Reparations Commission invited General Charles G. Dawes, founder and head of the Central Trust Company of Illinois [and later Vice President of the U.S.] to act as chairman of the commission which is to investigate German finance. Although surface activity was hindered by the approach of Christmas, the various interested governments were active. In an effort to mollify British and Italian opposition, France was preparing to remove all the objectionable points in her policy in order to confront those Allies with a fait accompli when the commission makes its demands for concessions. DEC. 31

Italy

Although he had been a power on the Italian national political scene for two years, Benito Mussolini had yet to mold a truly monolithic Fascist government. This was partially achieved during 1923 and it permitted him a more aggressive stance toward his neighbors. That summer Mussolini seized on a pretext to occupy the Greek island of Corfu—a foretaste of the kind of international buccaneering that he and Hitler were to practice until the outbreak of World War II.

FASCISMO: "Whoever does not vote is ill. Whoever is ill needs castor oil." This Fascisti bill placarded throughout MARCH 3

the village of Arona in northern Italy, resulted in a rush of the populace to the polls.

MARCH 10 **SUFFRAGE:** Mussolini declares he has no prejudices against women. But while admitting their right to take part in the political life of the country—he does not believe that the time has come for granting them suffrage.

MARCH 17 **THE PERSUADER:** Mussolini has created an Air Force equal in importance to the Army and Navy. In his speech at the presentation of departmental budgets to the Finance Minister, he said: "You may ask the reason for this display of military strength. It is to show that the Government has armed forces at its disposal. It may happen perchance, that armed forces may help some people to make up their minds."

MARCH 24 **TOO MANY PEOPLE:** The question of Italy's surplus population is becoming pressing. The effect of the proposed new American immigration law, which would be to reduce Italian immigration into the United States from 42,000 to about 6,000, is causing much anxiety. With Italy's population multiplying and no outlet for it, it can be no long time before Mussolini must meet the problem.

APRIL 7 **"TIRED OF LIBERTY":** In an article contributed to the April number of the Fascista review *Gerarchia* (Hierarchy), Premier Mussolini aired his views on present-day government. Extracts: "The truth is evident to all who are unblinded by dogmatism that men nowadays are tired of liberty. Liberty is no longer a chaste, severe maiden for whom generations fought and died. For the intrepid, restless youths—order, hierarchy and discipline. Fascismo is not afraid to declare itself anti-liberal. It has already passed, and if necessary will pass again, without the slightest hesitation, over the more or less decomposed body of the goddess of liberty."

MAY 19 **ANTI-FASCISM:** Another anti-Fascismo incident occurred in Northern Italy when Colonel Rossetti, a war hero, interrupted a Fascist meeting with cries of "Viva l'Italia libera" and "A basso il Fascismo!" He was then manhandled by the crowd, who subsequently discovered that their victim was the man who sank the Austrian flagship *Viribus Unitis* single-

handed during the war. Speaking of this experience, Rossetti said: "I was treated by the Austrians with all the honors of war when I was their prisoner, but when I breathe the sacred word *Liberta*, all I get from my own countrymen is kicks!"

KNIGHTED: Benito Mussolini, Premier of all the Italians, received the order of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath from Britain's King George V. He is now at liberty to appear in the 1924 issue of *Who's Who* as Sir Benito Mussolini, G.C.B.! JUNE 11

THE NECESSARY MAJORITY: Italy has many political parties and under the proportional representation system the Catholic Party held the balance of power while the Fascisti and Nationalists combined only held 50 seats out of 430. So Mussolini has decided that proportional representation is a good thing, but only for the minority. He has proposed that Italy be considered as a single district. The party getting the largest vote gets two-thirds of the seats, the other third to be divided proportionally among the other parties. Under the scheme, the Fascisti Party might have only one-third of the votes, but get two-thirds of the seats. JULY 2

"REFORM": Mussolini's dictatorial powers expire on December 31; unless he can, by his "electoral reform," cement his power over his Party before elections, he will either be dragged by his followers into some foolish coup d'état, or will find his Party outvoted in the Chamber of Deputies, and his position intolerable. JULY 9

A MASTER STROKE: By a vote of 335 to 139 the *Camera dei Deputati* passed a vote of confidence in the Government, considered tantamount to passing the bill for electoral reform. It was a great personal triumph for Mussolini. He had said he would have his way and he got it. At the conclusion of a rough, dictatorial speech he exclaimed: "What is liberty? There is no such thing as absolute liberty!" The entire Chamber hoisted him shoulder high and carried him around the building, singing Fascist hymns. JULY 23

With the connivance of the Vatican, Mussolini neatly eliminated Don Sturzo, leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Catholic), principal opponent of the Dictator's scheme for "elec-

toral reform." Don Sturzo resigned the leadership of his powerful Party tamely, declaring that he did not wish to cause trouble over the relations between the *Partito* and the Church. For the past six months rumors have been current that Mussolini, by restoring Catholic education in the public schools, had bought Vatican support for the destruction of Don Sturzo's Party. Now the hidden hand silences the little priest as he breathes defiance of the Fascisti.

Dictator Benito Mussolini: "There is no such thing as absolute liberty!"

Opposition Leader Don Sturzo is silenced for defying Fascism.

SEPT. 10 **ANOTHER SARAJEVO?:** The Deed. A heavily wooded and lonely stretch of road in Greece. An automobile carrying Italian members of the International Commission for Delimitation of the Greco-Albanian frontier is halted by a barricade of fallen trees. Shots ring out from the woods on either side of the road. The five Italians are found dead. The Greek Government expresses its profound regret.

¶ The Ultimatum. The news of the murder was received throughout Italy with violent indignation. Premier Mussolini despatched an ultimatum to the Greek Government and demanded an answer within 24 hours: 1) Apologies of official nature; 2) solemn funeral processions in Athens with attendance of the Greek Cabinet; 3) honors to be rendered by the Greek fleet to Italian ships which will go to Piraeus for this purpose; 4) full inquiry to be carried out on the scene of the massacre by Greek authorities within five days

of the acceptance of these conditions; 5) capital punishment for all perpetrators of the crime; 6) indemnity of 50,000,000 Italian lire (about $2,500,000) to be handed over within five days; 7) military honors to the deceased.

¶ Greek Reply. The Italian ultimatum was received with heated resentment against its humiliating terms. Premier Gonatas replied that Greece accepted articles 1, 2 and 3, but that articles 4, 5 and 6 infringed on Greek sovereignty. The Greek Government pointed out that it was not proved that the assassins were of Greek nationality.

¶ Corfu. The Italian Government refused to accept the Greek reply and ordered its men-of-war to Corfu, a Greek island in the Ionian Sea. On arrival, an Italian naval captain was sent ashore to demand the surrender of the town of Corfu. When the Greek Governor asked for time to consult Athens the Italian fleet, assisted by seaplanes, bombarded the town, causing about 65 casualties. Troops were landed and the Italian flag was hoisted over the fort.

¶ Albania. The Albanian Legation at Rome stated that "It is an infamous calumny to suggest that the crime was committed by Albanians—it was carried out by Greeks."

¶ Appeal to League. The Greek Government appealed to the League of Nations for arbitration. The British Admiralty ordered the Mediterranean fleet to prepare for any eventuality.

¶ Wall Street. Big Business viewed the situation "cheerfully." No loans were asked for by Italy. As Italy cannot go to war without money, it is assumed that Italy is not planning an offensive.

DYING EMBERS: By the occupation of Corfu, the Italians strategically if temporarily realized their dream of turning the Adriatic Sea into an Italian Lake. The occupation meant she could control practically the entire south-bound trade of Central Europe. The British warned Italy last week that if the League of Nations had not existed she would be bound to take action. Italy declined to permit the League to intervene. The Council of the League of Nations referred its minutes to the Council of Ambassadors at Paris. This body sent Greece "the terms of her atonement" which were nearly identical with the Italian demands: 1) The Italian naval squadron to be saluted by 21 guns at Piraeus; 2) a memorial SEPT. 17

service to be held at Athens; 3) military honors to be shown to the remains of the victims as they are taken aboard an Italian man-of-war; 4) The Greek Government to deposit 50,000,000 lire as a guarantee of indemnity; 5) exemplary punishment for the murderers.

Greece regarded the terms as a "Greek victory." It was understood Italy would probably occupy Corfu and adjacent islands until the payment of indemnity by Greece.

NOV. 12 **APOTHEOSIS OF FASCISM:** The past week found Signor Mussolini, patron saint of Fascism, busy attending celebrations honoring the first anniversary of the Fascist triumphal entry into Rome. Some dicta of his, during the week: "A dictatorship can last forever, if properly managed. Parliament is there. I use it whenever necessary. Socialism works on the principle that all are equal, but Fascism knows that we are far from equal. The masses like rule by the few."

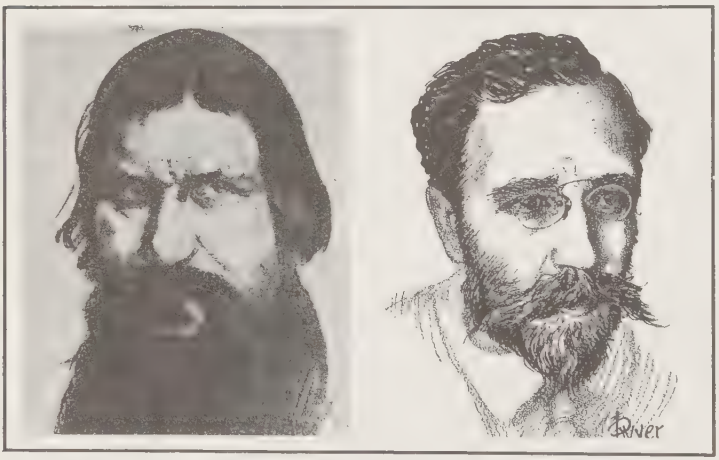
Russia

MARCH 3 **FAMINE:** Last year there were 22,000,000 hungry Russians whom the Soviet Government did not have grain enough to keep alive. The American Relief Association came to the rescue. This year it is estimated there will be 13,000,000 hungry mouths that Russia cannot feed. "Extremely unfortunate," says the Soviet government; "we have not enough farm implements or livestock to till the grain fields." Then the American attaché at Berlin reports: "The German government has bought 1,400,000 bushels of wheat from Russia. There can be but one conclusion—that the Soviet government prefers exporting grain to feeding its starving peasants."

MARCH 24 **AILING LENIN:** Premier Lenin is a sick man. He has suffered a stroke which has paralysed his right side and affected his speech. It seems likely that his health will force him to resign.

APRIL 7 **"MIRRORS OF MOSCOW":** A book by Louise Bryant describes the Bolshevik oligarchs. The author is a beautiful girl still in her twenties. The wife of the late John Reed, who went to Moscow in disguise in 1920 (after being indicted as one of the founders of the American Communist Labor

Party) and who wrote the most graphic and authentic picture of the Bolshevik revolution, *Ten Days That Shook the World*, she first met the Communist leaders sketched in her book in 1917 during the coup. Brief notes and excerpts: Of Leon Trotsky: "No one is neutral about him. Trotsky is either loved or despised." Amazing aptitude for detail. Behind a cold and calculating political mask, he hides a kind and gentle disposition. Every Soviet leader has "lost his head" at least once, except Lenin. "He is more interested in America than in any other country." Hates flattery. Since taking office has never had a serious political rival.



Gregory Rasputin. Poisoned, shot and kicked, the evil monk would not die.

Leo Kamenev, a vice president of Russia, is a front man for the real bosses.

LENIN: Officially Lenin is reported to be progressing favorably. Unofficially it is reported that he has been dead for some weeks. Whatever the case, Lenin has ceased to be of any political consequence. The men who are really ruling Russia (Rykov, Zinoviev, Stalin and their friends) ceased some time ago to fear Lenin and have directed their policies through such figureheads as Leo Kamenev [a vice president of the U.S.S.R.], Georgi Tchitcherin [Foreign Minister] and Mikhail Kalinin [President]. APRIL 21

BOOKS BOOMED: Soviet Russia is in the throes of a book revolution. Twenty-seven works of Jack London in editions of 10,000 each were published by the Government Publish- JUNE 18

ing House. Upton Sinclair's *Jungle* sold 25,000 copies. Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street* and *Babbitt* were sold out before the printing was finished. A 10,000 edition of O. Henry was absorbed in Moscow. Besides these, many French and German books have been translated and put on the market with equal success.

AUG. 6 **NOT EXACTLY COMMUNISM:** Samuel Spewack, Russian born staff correspondent of *The New York World* wrote: "The Communist rule has come to stay. Superficial capitalism is permitted. When it threatens to become powerful the Communists tax it out of existence. Then they relent and the stores are open again. No, the Russian people are not bursting with enthusiasm. Their faces do not beam 24 hours in the day. Nor do they sit trembling in their apartments. Most of them are living from hand to mouth, doing the best they can. Five hundred thousand of the 130,000,000 are Communists, and they form the new ruling class. The Russian people do not like terror. But they have been subjected to it for so many centuries they can stand it."

DEC. 3 **A VIBRANT ECHO:** Prince Felix Yusupov, traveling as Count Sumarokov-Elston, accompanied by his wife, Princess Irene, second cousin of the Tsar, arrived in the U.S. Prince Yusupov declared that he had not come to the U.S. to further "any personal ambitions." He had come to sell $1,000,000 of jewels—some of which once belonged to Tsar Peter the Great, Catherine II, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette—and also to retrieve his two Rembrandts which he pledged to Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia for $500,000 at 8%.

The Prince is famous or notorious, depending on the viewpoint, for his share in the killing of the so-called monk, Gregory Rasputin, on Dec. 23, 1916. A recent article in *Le Matin*, Paris journal, sets forth minutely the details of Rasputin's death. It deals with the supper in Yusupov's palace in Petrograd, where wine and sweetmeats poisoned with cyanide of potassium were served to him without fatal results; how Yusupov shot him and still he did not die; how Purishkevitch shot him twice and kicked him in the head, without his dying. [In 1965 Yusupov sued CBS for $1.5 million for invasion of privacy in connection with a television program about the murder of Rasputin. The suit was rejected in court.]

NOTES: At a meeting of the Moscow Soviet, prostitution was recognized as a legitimate profession. Public women are hereafter to claim politeness from the police. M. Semashko, Soviet Health Commissioner, said that increased prostitution was the result of Russia's present economic policy and that it would be unfair to persecute women for earning a living. Hence, prostitutes are classed as working women. DEC. 10

PROBLEMS: For some months now Russia has been in the grip of "a wave of strikes." The dangers to Sovietism (it is no longer possible to speak of Communism in Russia) are well appreciated by the Polit-Buro, the holy of holies in the Communist Party. The industrial strikers, who are clamoring for wages due to them since last August, have it in their power to paralyze the government by a complete stoppage of work. The peasants, who were said to be very discontented, can attack the Government by refusing to pay taxes and declining to sow more than enough grain for their own needs. DEC. 24

TSARIST COUP?: Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of Tsar Nicholas II (who with his family was reported to have been murdered by the Bolsheviki) was reported to be preparing for a "peaceful conquest" of Soviet Russia. The Duke believed that the Russian people would recall the old rulers if they had a free choice. He appealed to Russian emigrés scattered all over the world, of whom there are said to be 2,000,000, to contribute one franc (about 5¢) per month for the dissemination of Tsarist propaganda in Russia with the object of delivering the people from the Bolsheviki.

China

The situation in China was one of almost total chaos. Bandits were on the loose. The central government was hopelessly weak, and existed on the sufferance of a group of regional warlords, with whom the real power in China lay. A great revolutionary leader was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who controlled the southern city of Canton. He had devoted his early life to the cause of Chinese independence and is generally regarded as the father of modern China, having been elected its first provisional presi-

dent in 1911. However, he had a falling out with the warlords, and by 1923 was hatching schemes in the south to gain control of the country.

MARCH 17 **WAR LORDS–TUCHUNS:** "It is the Tuchuns who are supporting the opium traffic, and that is one more reason why the Tuchuns must go, and shall go!" So said Li Yuan-Hung, President of China. If there is any sincerity behind these words, then there is hope for the future.

The Tuchuns are military governors, ruling over the various provinces, and collecting taxes with which they keep up large armies. There are also Great Tuchuns—the War Lords —who control groups of Tuchuns. These men are the real rulers of modern China; their word is law; they control the Government and the future. Their autocratic sway is undisputed—except among themselves. As a matter of fact, the President himself is a Tuchun, for he is the virtual military governor of several districts in the proximity of Peking.

PREMIER CHANG RESIGNS: Chang Tsao-tsen, Chinese Premier, resigned. He and his Ministry submitted to the war lords because of a disagreement over plans for the reunification of China. The war lords insisted on appointing Military Governors for certain districts, and met the Chinese Premier's refusal with an ultimatum which forced the resignation of the Cabinet. In a pronunciamento, Chang declared that efforts at reunification had failed and practically admitted that he was powerless against the war lords.

MARCH 24 **INTERNAL STRIFE:** "I am determined to make this a decisive trial of strength between constitutional methods and the sort of interference by militarists which is destroying China's standing. I will stand firm." This is part of a statement by Li Yuan-Hung, President of China, referring to the Government crisis created by the resignation of the Premier and cabinet. Responding to the President's appeal, the cabinet decided to remain in office another ten days to give the President time to cope with one of the most difficult situations in the last decade. Despite the President's stand against the war lords, they continue to make preparations for a campaign against Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the South.

Sun Yat-sen: ". . . an honor to be defeated by all the Powers." Page 115.

President Tsao-Kun. He is reputed to have "evil counselors."

INTERNAL CONDITIONS: "You must remember," says a returning traveler from Shanghai, "that there are sections in China where people don't even know that there has been a revolution and that the Emperor has been overthrown. The large majority of Chinamen aren't interested in self-government—have no conception of the idea. So long as things move along smoothly and taxes aren't heavy, they don't care who rules." MARCH 31

"INFORMATION, PLEASE!": General Leonard Wood [U.S. Governor General in the Philippines] is on the point of departing for China. The American Government is obviously uncertain as to what is happening in the Celestial Republic, and has despatched the General to find out. The fact that a number of American prisoners [including Miss Lucy Aldrich —the sister-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr.—who was quickly released] were taken by Chinese bandits who wrecked a train on the Tsinan-Peking railroad lends further point to the General's inspection. MAY 12

IMPOTENCE: A delay in freeing the captives—14 foreigners and about 100 Chinese—held by the brigands who had derailed a train (Peking-Shanghai)—was due to several causes. The bandits desire supplies of firearms and ammunition, the right to govern Shantung, the withdrawal of all troops MAY 28

from that province. Nothing shows up the impotence of the Peking Government so clearly. If they resist the bandits, the captives will be killed. Five Chinese have already been killed as a reminder that the bandits are not fooling.

JUNE 25 **QUO VADIS?:** President Li Yuan-Hung was forced to flee from Peking under pressure from the militarists. He had taken the precaution of giving his seals of office to Mrs. Li before leaving the Capital. But application of the "third degree" made Li speak and Mrs. Li hand over the seals to the leaderless Cabinet in Peking. The Government is without President or Premier. However, President Li now states that his resignation was forced and that he still considers himself President of the Republic.

AUG. 13 **BLUE-JACKETS TO THE FORE:** A party of Chinese soldiers boarded the U.S. steamship *Alice Dollar* on the Yangtze and asked for transportation up the river. On being refused they became violent and several shots were fired. The matter was ended by a squad of American blue-jackets from a gunboat anchored nearby, who arrested 15 soldiers, but not before they had injured the captain of the vessel and three women, including the wife and daughter of the Dollar Line agent.

OCT. 8 **KOO *v.* DIPLOMATS:** Dr. Wellington Koo, Acting Foreign Minister and—in the absence of a President or Premier—the present nominal chief of China, replied to the stiff note from the foreign Diplomatic Corps which demanded damages and sanctions for the bandit outrage which took place last May. The reply is a diplomatic protest against foreign intervention in the internal affairs of China.

OCT. 15 **NEW PRESIDENT:** With oriental swiftness that might well stagger the Western World, the Parliament of China reassembled to elect a President. Marshal Tsao-Kun, the war lord of Chihli, was elected to succeed Li Yuan-Hung, who fled three months ago. It was reported that he won by bribing Members to the extent of "5,000 pieces of silver" each. Marshal Tsao-Kun is a powerful militarist. However, he is a man of little political ability and lacks force of character. He is reputed to be surrounded by "evil counselors."

AN INAUGURATION: The sun was shining brightly in Peking when, at 7:45 a.m. on the twelfth anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Republic, President-Elect Marshal Tsao-Kun stepped from the train which had brought him to Peking. He drove through the gayly decorated streets in an open car. Triumphal arches were in evidence and picked troops lined the route to the Presidential Palace. Entering the main reception room where the chief officers of state were assembled, Marshal Tsao-Kun read a short inaugural address, bowed three times, retired. OCT. 22

"All friendly powers wish China well," he said, "and in recent years the friendly Powers have rendered much assistance to China. It will not be a fitting response to their well-meant intentions if we do not fully discharge our duty of giving protection to the lives and property of their nationals in China. It is for us to do our utmost in fulfilling treaty obligations and adjusting foreign debts."

The new Constitution provides for the establishment of a National Army (China has never had one), a uniform system of administration of justice and the collection of national taxes. Governors of the provinces will be elected under much the same system as state governors in the U.S. On the whole the Constitution follows more closely American ideals than did its provisional counterpart.

On the face of it, however, the new Constitution will be useless in restoring order. The Tuchuns have managed very ably to appoint Governors in the provinces—generally themselves. They have large armies for the suppression of anything that occurs to them. This obviously breathes defiance to the spirit of the new Constitution. It seems likely that any attempt at unifying China by peaceable means is foredoomed to failure and that sooner or later a grand clash of arms will take place.

While President Tsao-Kun was finding his Presidential feet in Peking, the disappointed Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, virtual Tuchun of Canton, issued threats.

Said he: "I have issued an order for a punitive expedition against Tsao-Kun and for the arrest and punishment of all members of Parliament who participated in the election. It was brought about in circumstances of illegality and corruption which make it an outrage on any nation of civilized habits."

DEC. 10 **SUN OF CANTON:** Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, head of the Canton Government in South China, took a new lease on life. He was reported on the point of disastrous defeat at the hands of General Chen Chiung-Ming's army. But General Chen's army suddenly deserted when Chen could not come up with their back pay, and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was left a virtual victor on the field of battle. He was reported to be about to declare Canton a free port and erect a customs barrier around it. This would deprive Peking of 13% of its maritime customs and thereby weaken the Central Government's already shaky finances. This is evidently part of Dr. Sun's plan to force President Tsao-Kun out of office.

DEC. 17 **STALEMATE?:** Parties of Marines, armed with machine guns, landed from some of the nine foreign battleships lying off Canton and seized the Customs House to prevent Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's forces from taking it over. One reason was that the Peking Government had at least tried to pay off its debts resulting from the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, and the foreign powers wanted to protect Peking's finances so it could continue to make indemnity payments. Sun Yat-Sen was warned that the foreign battleships outside Canton would prevent him from seizing the Customs House. "What did he intend to do about it?" Said he: "It will be an honor to be defeated by all the Powers."

DEC. 31 **DR. SUN'S WORRIES:** Said Dr. Sun: "To my friends the American people: The revenue (of the Canton Customs House) belongs to us by every right known to God and man. We must stop that money from going to Peking to buy arms to kill us, just as your forefathers stopped taxation going to the English by throwing English tea into Boston Harbor. Has the country of Washington and Lincoln foresworn its faith in freedom and turned to oppressor? Ask the officers and men of the American warships to ponder this before they shoot us."

Japan

MARCH 3 **KATO AGAINST THE PEERS:** Political news from Tokyo is full of ominous rumblings, but thus far the government of Baron

Kato, the Prime Minister, has withstood the onslaughts of the opposition. Mass meetings everywhere have raised once more the issue of universal manhood suffrage. It is a question of age and income. Suffrage is now limited to male taxpayers of not less than 25 years of age. The press almost without exception supports the people in their demand that younger and poorer men be allowed to vote. Massanao Hanihara, newly appointed Ambassador to America, has been instructed by Premier Kato to do everything possible to cement Japan-American relations.

A DIE-HARD: As a protest against a reduction of $24,500,000 in next year's budget for military expenditure, General Kenichi Oshima, addressing the House of Peers, said that it was "the height of folly to imagine that the cutting of armaments would ensure peace. World peace is best maintained when nations are armed to the hilt!" MARCH 17

"REJOICE!": Prince Hirohito, eldest son of the Mikado, who has been acting as Regent owing to his father's ill-health, will marry Princess Nagako Kuni in October. It is reported that the Imperial amnesty will be granted to certain prisoners in keeping with the spirit of good will attending this important event. The Prince Regent, 22 years of age and popular, is the heir apparent of a dynasty which was founded by the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, in 660 B.C. APRIL 21

SOVIET RECOGNITION?: The diplomatic conversations between the Japanese Government and Adolf A. Joffé, Soviet Envoy from Moscow, for the recognition of the Russian Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by Japan are not proceeding without a good deal of difficulty. The main difficulty at present is over the insistence on an indemnity for the murder of Japanese at Nikolaievsk in Russia in 1920, which the Japanese desire to be considered conjointly with the Soviet demand for Japanese evacuation of the Northern part of the island of Sakhalin. The parleys are taking place in the bedroom of Joffé, who is sick. He remarked: "The only reason I don't walk out is that I cannot walk." JULY 16

EYE ON CHINA: Russia and Japan are toying with Western public opinion and playing for time. For both countries the JULY 30

Crown Prince Hirohito: 2,500 years of family pride.

The Emperor. A flag shows he survived the earthquake. Page 119.

paramount interest is China. China would be the glacis for the next great strategic move in the Far East. Singapore, a base which the British are now rapidly developing to guard the right flank of the Indian Empire, would ultimately decide the fate of Hong-kong, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippine Islands and the British possessions in the Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand.

AUG. 13 **CHANCE FOR COMPROMISE:** The Russo-Japanese negotiations ended without a communiqué. M. Joffé's ill health, while probably not of the "diplomatic" variety, gives Moscow a graceful opportunity for replacing him, thus paving the way for necessary concessions to the Japanese point of view.

AUG. 27 **ADMIRAL-STATESMAN ILL:** Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, was reported to be "so ill that only his wife and physician are allowed in his room." It was rumored in Tokyo that his death was imminent. Baron Kato, although not popular in Tokyo, is highly respected both at home and abroad. As a militarist, he is not of the sabre-rattling variety; his shrewdness and sagacity at the Washington Disarmament Conference proved his attachment to the cause of Peace.

SEPT. 3 **A PREMIER'S DEATH:** Baron Kato died from heart trouble. He was not of noble birth, having been raised to a barony

in 1920. His life was identified with the Navy from an early age. His interest in the cause of peace was foremost in his mind, but this was not enthusiastically received by influential quarters in Japan.

CATASTROPHE: Disaster, out of the earth, shook the foundations and shattered the superstructure of Hondo, principal island of Japan. Tokyo and Yokohama were reported to be in ruins. A quake of unparalleled severity, fire, tidal waves, famine, explosives, hundreds of thousands of houses wrecked, hundreds of thousands of people killed—fact and fiction were woven in a horrible fabric of destruction and death. SEPT. 10

Japan has been a land of earthquakes from time immemorial. Minor tremors are a daily occurrence. This is the reason for the light, bamboo construction of most Japanese buildings.

The American Red Cross began a relief fund for the Japanese with a contribution of $100,000 [the Japanese Red Cross had contributed the same amount after the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906]. Six American destroyers were dispatched with food and clothing, and Admiral Anderson offered the services of the entire Asiatic Fleet.

IN WAKE OF THE QUAKE: "COOLIDGE, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON. DEEPLY TOUCHED BY YOUR PROFOUND SYMPATHY AND KINDEST OFFER IN OUR APPALLING CALAMITY. I BEG YOU TO ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT GRATITUDE TO YOU AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. (SIGNED) YOSHIHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN." SEPT. 17

President Coolidge's telegram of sympathy was the first to reach Japan after the disaster. News from Japan was extremely contradictory, but Yokohama was reported completely razed, Tokyo half in ashes. The U.S. Consul at Tokyo was killed. Tokyo's flames were visible 200 miles away, and it was estimated that 200,000 people were killed, making it the "greatest disaster the world has ever known." Among the dead were several members of the Japanese Royal Family and aristocracy. Sixty ships were rushed from the U.S.A. with supplies and relief workers—in addition to twenty-two U.S. warships already there. Tokyo reported hunger lines two miles long.

SEPT. 24 **THE TOLL:** Nearly all steel-constructed buildings and bridges withstood the quake, including the famed Imperial Hotel, which was previously reported in ruins. Crown Prince Hirohito sent an aeroplane to ascertain the fate of his parents, Emperor Yoshihito and Empress Sadako. The aviator flew over the Palace at Nikko and dropped a message directing that a flag be waved if the Mikado and the Empress were safe. A flag was soon after waved.

NOV. 26 **COURTESY:** Cyrus E. Woods, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, who recently arrived in San Francisco from Tokyo, said of the Japanese during the earthquake: "In the midst of the horrors the thing that impressed me most was the unfailing courtesy of the Japanese, who still considered their guests first. The best illustration of this was the first night in the outskirts of Tokyo, where we herded on the lawn of a nobleman's house. No one knew who we were, but those wonderful people refused to allow any of us to sleep on the grass without some sort of covering. Where they found blankets and mats for us I cannot imagine, but we were thankful, especially as several of our party were injured." He added that U.S. contributions made a "tremendous impression on the Japanese, thousands of whom had the idea that the Americans at home did not like them."

DEC. 10 **A SAD DECISION:** The Greater Tokyo Reconstruction Board decided to discard plans for a magnificent new Tokyo. It was announced that only $250,000,000 is to be spent on reconstruction instead of the $3,500,000,000 originally planned. The Tokyoans were reported to be interested only in "the earliest possible resumption of former activities." Thus, Tokyo is to rise once more as it was—a fire-exposed city with haphazard streets and ramshackle buildings.

DEC. 31 **A ROYAL ROMANCE:** The marriage of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan to Princess Nagako Kuni-no-Miya, which had to be postponed last month owing to the disastrous earthquake, will be solemnized on Jan. 29 in the sanctuary of the Imperial Palace at Tokyo. Both the Crown Prince and the Princess are adored by the Japanese for their simplicity and their democratic views. Hitherto it was considered "indecent" for a royal prince to marry for love. The Crown

Prince had to battle for his Princess with Prince Yamagata, the most formidable of the Elder Statesmen—a fact which increased his popularity with the people.

It was subsequently decided to send the Prince on a world tour in the hope that he would forget his little Princess. He went on the tour planned for him in 1921, but he did not forget. When the Crown Prince came back to the Land of the Rising Sun, official orders prescribed that full reverence be accorded to him, which meant that there must be absolutely *no noise*. The sight of a white figure stepping from the launch was too much for his idolizing people. *Kotaishi denka Banzai!* (10,000 years to the Crown Prince!) rent the air, thundered over the waters and reverberated down the streets —their Prince had come home. After such a spontaneously popular welcome, opposition was withdrawn to the royal marriage.

Mexico

WHY OBREGON IS GREAT: Until twelve years ago, when wild- MAY 12
eyed Francisco Madero unhoused the venerable Porfirio Diaz, Mexico was just a place for foreign money to go and make more money. Madero started a series of rattling revolutions which lasted until the assassination, in 1920, of Venustiano Carranza. Then in stepped Alvaro Obregon, one-armed fighter, idealist. He found a "Constitution" which had been evolved during the revolutionary period, and it was his intention to make the Constitution work.

All the odds were against him. The State Department at Washington, withholding official recognition, refused to bet on him and told London and Paris not to bet on him. In Mexico, Obregon was threatened from front and rear. The old Spanish landlords resented the new ideas of liberty. On the other side were red radicals so drunk with revolution that there seemed to be no chance of getting them sober before they set the house on fire. But in three years Obregon has established his Constitution. The great haciendas have been split up into small farms. Schools are increasing in numbers and merit. The parliament is gradually learning how to behave. It has been two years since, by Obregon's orders, the fire-hose was turned on the assembled members.

President Alvaro Obregon. The one-armed fighter is rebuilding Mexico.

William Randolph Hearst—Mexico's biggest landowner. Page 122.

A LEGAL QUESTION: Mr. Secretary Hughes has finally sent to Mexico City two competent lawyers to arrange for the "recognition" of the Obregon Government. It is now chiefly a legal question: by Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, the Mexican government was given all the sub-soil of Mexico, including oil, minerals, etc. This was manifestly unfair to foreigners who had previously acquired rights. Obregon has said that he would recognize these rights obtained by American investors before the Constitution went into effect. But Secretary Hughes wants the promise written down.

JULY 30 **THE COCKROACH:** 1903. Orango, youthful village butcher, just turned cow-puncher, enters an adobe hut in Chihuahua. He sits down to a quiet game. Presently an Army officer questions his play. Orango smiles. The officer cries "cheat," and Orango shoots him dead across the table. Orango dashes out, jumps on a horse, and rides into the mountains—no longer Orango, but Francisco Villa, bandit, known to his friends as *La Cucaracha*, "the cockroach."

July 16, 1923. Seven Mexicans take possession of a crossroads hut. After three days of waiting they see an automobile coming down from the big ranch in the hills. They open fire from seven rifles. Of 40 bullets which catch the car, 16 sink into the body of one man. Pancho Villa has been killed by his enemies. "It was family revenge," say some, and point

to one Herrera, the only male Herrera whom Villa did not kill. Some of the assassins are held for investigation.

Villa had been living on his "gift ranch" at Las Nievas, Durango. This ranch and an annuity was the price that Obregon's Government paid for Villa's good behavior. At the height of his fortune Villa commanded 35,000 men. He might, after his capture of Mexico City, have become dictator, but he lost his head and in March, 1916, fleeing from Obregon, raided Columbus, New Mexico. The U.S. Government sent General Pershing and 4,000 men to "get" Villa, dead or alive. The expedition cost $100,000,000 and failed to get Villa, though it broke his power. He promised to settle down and be good, if it were made worth his while. It was.

LARGEST LANDOWNER: William Randolph Hearst, largest individual landowner in Mexico, has filed a formal protest against the threatened seizure of his Barbicora ranch of 333,000 acres by the state of Chihuahua. He recently appealed to the American authorities to prevent new taxes on his 1,000,000-acre ranch extending through the three states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas. AUG. 3

SLAYER OF VILLA: An agent of the Mexican Government arrested at Monterey one Jesus Salas, member of the State Legislature of Durango. Salas confessed that he had planned and executed the killing of Francisco Villa. The group of assassins had sworn to avenge losses inflicted on their families by Villa. They watched and waited for Villa for months. Once his life was saved by some school children who were in the line of fire. AUG. 20

MEXICAN RECOGNITION: The American-Mexican Commission (for recognition of the Mexican Government by the U.S.) which started May 14 ended formally its deliberations. Details of the results will be kept secret until after President Coolidge has seen them, but the general outlines are known. Subsoil rights acquired by U.S. citizens before May, 1917, remain intact. In Mexico President Obregon had to run the gauntlet of stiff criticisms from his opponents who charged him with having made concessions to the U.S. in order to obtain recognition. AUG. 27

OCT. 29 **STORM THREATENING:** The air is charged with thunder and no man can tell when the first bolt of lightning will flash across the Mexican political sky, now dark with clouds. Señor Alberto J. Pani, who recently succeeded General Adolfo de la Huerta as Secretary of the Treasury, drew up a series of charges against his predecessor including waste of money, a deficit and the irregular transfer of 37,224,878.22 pesos. President Obregon backed up the charges against General de la Huerta. Said he: "We are facing material and moral bankruptcy. We must act with energy and perseverance."

General de la Huerta made a cutting rejoinder to his accusers: "It is well known that my accusers waited until I was accepted as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic to stain my name. Treacherously they have threatened to take my life. They start with trying to take away my honor." Thus the approach of the Presidential election finds murder already in the air.

DEC. 17 **THE STORM BREAKS:** The great dark blue clouds which have been piling up over Mexico at last discharged their lightning. A revolution started in the State of Vera Cruz, where General Guadalupe Sanchez, a former friend of President Obregon, commanding 12,000 troops, started an armed movement in support of General de la Huerta. Within a few hours the insurrectionists were joined by the Navy and the States of Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas were reported to have cast their lot with de la Huerta. The Obregon Government prepared a campaign to crush the revolt.

DEC. 31 **OPTIMISM PREVAILS:** "We are going straight to Vera Cruz," said President Obregon.

"The revolution is triumphing everywhere," said General de la Huerta.

With both sides supremely optimistic and both issuing communiques, the situation remained obscure.

Czecho-Slovakia

MARCH 17 **BIGGER ENTENTE:** Dr. Edouard Benes, Czech Foreign Minister, announced that Poland will be taken into the Little En-

tente when he attends the Czecho-Polish conference in Warsaw in April. Present members are Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes [Yugoslavia]. Their power is being exercised in much the same way as was that of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy prior to 1914; they are the dictators of Central Europe. Dr. Benes has been described as the greatest man in Central Europe. Thirty-nine years old, son of a Czech peasant, he is a man who has braved many dangers for his country's sake and is undoubtedly the backbone of the Little Entente.

THE PRESIDENT: President Thomas Masaryk has written his memoirs. The book will deal with the story of the Czecho-Slovakian struggle for independence during the Great War. Formerly a member of the Austrian State Council, Masaryk fled from Austria on the outbreak of war to work for the delivery of Czecho-Slovakia. He finally secured Allied recognition of the Provisional Government—over a country that did not then exist. MAY 5

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, son of a poor gamekeeper on one of the imperial estates in Moravia, is married to an American. The seeds of republicanism were sown in him when, once a year, the emperor and his suite of aristocrats came to shoot over the estate. This company were in the habit of leaving their costly cloaks, which represented a fortune to the peasant, in his father's cottage. Later, explaining his feelings, he said: "I felt there was something radically wrong. Such a hate I had that it lasted until today!" President Masaryk has won through his influence and character an honorable place among the leaders of the world.

Monaco

THE GAMBLERS: "It is my earnest wish to abolish gambling at Monte Carlo. We have the most beautiful harbor in the world and I would like to see people sail out of it without heavy hearts occasioned by losses. I solemnly promise my people that they will soon be relieved of the dreadful situation of living on other people's misfortune. Monte Carlo came near breaking my heart." MARCH 31

These are the words of Prince Louis, present ruler of the

minute principality in the south of France. The Prince, formerly a Colonel in the French Army, succeeded his father, Prince Albert, in 1922. His coronation took place early in the present season and great fêtes were held. Recently the Prince refused $2,000,000 as his share of the Casino profits until his own auditors had examined the books. They discovered that Mme. Chinon—well known to Monte Carlo habitués—had been in the habit of borrowing large sums of money with which to play. If she lost it was impossible for her to repay the money. If she won, she never bothered about her debt.

It is common knowledge on the Continent that a majority of the shares in the Casino are in the hands of Sir Basil Zaharoff, the mysterious banker whose millions are legion, and who has, it is reported, financed Emperors and Kings, wars and rebellions. The next largest shareholder is Gregory Vagliano, adventurer and gambler. On the night of March 12 of this year at the Sporting Club he won 2,000,000 francs which had to be carried to his hotel by porters in ten waste paper baskets crammed to the limit.

MAY 5 **MYSTERY MAN**: Sir Basil Zaharoff, recipient of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, born in poverty in Egypt, was recently described by the Paris press as the "First Croupier of Monte Carlo." He is generally alluded to as "Europe's Mystery Man" or as the "Croesus of Europe."

The reason for this outburst of adulation is that it was discovered that Zaharoff saved the Casino during the war by a princely "donation" of one million pounds ($4,650,000) and so obtained an interest in the world's greatest gambling house. His fortune is estimated at $100,000,000, but it is probably a good deal more than that. His apparent business is Continental sales agent for Vickers and other large munitions factories in Britain; beyond this no man knows the limit of his influence.

Egypt

APRIL 28 **CONSTITUTION**: In 1914, Britain declared a Protectorate over Egypt in order to prevent that country from joining (as Turkey did) the side of the Central Powers in the war.

On February 28, 1922, the British Government announced that the Protectorate was abolished, but that there should be: maintenance of British Empire communications; defense of Egypt against foreign aggression; protection of foreign interest and minorities in Egypt; guarantees for British interests in the Sudan. On March 16, Fuad, Sultan of Egypt, was proclaimed King Fuad I—the first independent ruler of Egypt since the death of Cleopatra on August 29, 30 B.C. The British promised that martial law would be withdrawn as soon as a constitution had been agreed to. Last week King Fuad formally signed the constitution, and British martial law now comes to an end.

King Fuad is the son of Khedive Ismail Pasha, whom the French and British forced to abdicate in 1879. He is a man of large stature; inordinately proud of a mature Kaiser moustache; of considerable intelligence, but with pronounced leanings to despotism. The constitution is a signal victory of democracy over the would-be autocracy that the King wished to impose. Education is made free and obligatory for both sexes. All power is derived from the people and the legislative power is to be exercised conjointly by King and Parliament. The King held the constitution up for some time by claiming that the legislative power should be solely with the monarch. In the face of public opinion and a threatened revolt, the King capitulated and, by signing the constitution, becomes a constitutional monarch. The throne is reserved to the members of the family of Muhammed Ali, the founder of the present dynasty. [King Farouk, who was overthrown by a military clique in 1952, was King Fuad's son.]

MILESTONES

DIED: Abbas Hilmi Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey under Sultans Abdul Hamid and Mohamet V, in Vienna. In command of a division during the Balkan War in 1912, he tried to stop the panic among his men at Kirkkilisseh by having them shot down.

SUED FOR DIVORCE: Gloria Swanson, motion picture actress, by Herbert K. Somborn, on charge of desertion. Miss Swanson was divorced in 1918 by Wallace Beery, on the same grounds.

MISCELLANY

At Lynchburg, Va. a woman bought a peck of potatoes for 30 cents. She peeled one and found inside a note from a Michigan farmer: "I got 24 cents a bushel. What did you give?" By rapid calculation, five times as much!

SPORT

MARCH 3 **GREB *v.* TUNNEY:** Gene Tunney, former champion of the A.E.F., emerged from the smoke of a battle in Madison Square Garden holding Harry Greb's light-heavy-weight championship of the world. But the smoke had hardly cleared when clouds of official disapproval rose to blur the brilliance of his honors. Not only did the metropolitan papers cast bitter reflections on the verdict but William Muldoon himself, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, declared the decision "unjustifiable." He stated, however, that the verdict was official. Accordingly, Tunney will retain his doubtful honors until he takes clear title to the championship in another fight with Greb.

Madison Square Garden was jammed for the battle, which went the full fifteen rounds without the suggestion of a knockout. Tunney carried the thumping to his opponent's ribs and body until they were a mass of fevered blotches. Greb, who resides in Pittsburgh, employed his traditional plunging roughness and was warned repeatedly for butting Tunney with his head. Tunney took the decision on points.

MARCH 24 **JACK JOHNSON *v.* FIRPO:** Despite his age [44], Jack Johnson proved his assertions that he is still prominent among fistic black oxen by tying Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine skull-cracker, in a flock of knots in a "work-out" match. Later "Old Jack" issued a statement to Damon Runyon, *New York American* sports editor: "He's mighty strong. Firpo don't know much about boxing, but he has tremendous strength and seems to be a hard hitter—I don't know just how hard, because I didn't let him hit me. I'm past allowing myself to get hit by these strong young fellows."

MARCH 31 **AN AMERICAN WINS WHERE KINGS AND PEERS HAVE FAILED:** The nine days' talk of London is Stephen ("Laddie") Sanford, American sportsman. Sanford's 13-year-old gelding, Sergeant Murphy, won the Grand National, the steeplechase

classic of the world, over the Aintree Course near Liverpool, the most hazardous four miles known to the racing turf. It was the first time (and this was the 83rd Grand National) that an American horse has won. Out of 28 starters only seven horses finished. Sergeant Murphy went to the pole at odds of 100 to 6 against and finished three lengths beyond the field. The King and Queen with English citizenry to the number of 100,000 assisted.

PEER OF TILDEN: Vincent Richards, Yonkers youngster of 20, buried Francis T. Hunter under the most brilliant tennis of the year and won the National Indoor Championship. The game which Richards played was almost incredible in pace, flexibility, finish. Journalists ran dry of superlatives in their attempts to do him justice and paid him the most potent compliment at their command by naming him as "Tilden's peer." APRIL 14

NEW WORLD'S RECORDS: Swimming: John Weissmuller, Illinois A.C., 200 yards free style, 1 min., 59 1/5 sec. Swimming: Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swimming Association of N.Y., 200 yards free style, 2 min., 30 1/5 sec. APRIL 14

OLYMPICS: Though Austria has been invited to the 1924 Olympic Games, the International Committee resolved to bar Germany. It was pointed out that the spectacle of German athletes in the Grand Parade of the Nations might stir more than memories of those present in the Paris stadium. APRIL 21

REJUVENATION: Jess Willard, huge anachronism of the ring, struck a blow for middle-aged men. The blow landed flush on the point of Floyd Johnson's jaw in the closing seconds of the eleventh round of their fight at the New York Yankee ball park. The force of Willard's fist lifted Johnson off his feet and he dropped like a dead man. He was unable to answer the bell for the twelfth round. Willard, 42 years old, had knocked out the best of the young heavyweights, a man young enough to be his son. MAY 19

In the ninth round Willard dropped his gloves and allowed Johnson to pound his jaw with everything he had. When the desperate blows bounded harmlessly from the old man's head the truth was out. Johnson can never be

a champion. Willard fought with all the precision of a thoughtful elephant. His offense was ponderous. His chief pugilistic virtue seems to be an infinite capacity for taking punishment.

JUNE 11 **H.C.S. SPECIAL:** Before a crowd of 150,000—the greatest throng that ever witnessed a sporting event in America—Tommy Milton, of St. Paul, won for the second successive year the 500-mile race over the Indianapolis motor speedway. Milton's H.C.S. special covered the distance in 5 hrs., 28 min., 6 sec., for an average of 91.4 miles an hour. He collected $35,000 for the victory.

JULY 9 **FROM PUGET SOUND:** Washington led a rowing revolution at Poughkeepsie by winning for the West its first intercollegiate regatta. The shell from Puget Sound broke Navy's two-year hold on the Poughkeepsie cup by a length and a half. Columbia, Syracuse, Cornell, Pennsylvania finished in order. Most of the rainy evening's honor fell upon Donald Walling, stroke of the Western shell. Three days before the race he was in bed under a doctor's care for three boils, infected, on his knee. He stepped into the shell with a puffy leg and sat down on his slide to row one of the great races of intercollegiate history. When the shell returned to the float, he was lifted out and taken to a hospital.

JULY 23 **SHE LOOMS:** U.S. Lawn Tennis Association officials were startled when their 17-year-old school-girl guest, Miss Helen Wills, of San Francisco, arrived in Manhattan looming broad, rugged and four inches taller than last year. She retired at once to Forest Hills where she will polish her strokes for her coming campaign. The shadow Miss Wills casts across the title net is truly fearsome.

FIRPO *v.* WILLARD: Luis Angel Firpo knocked out Jess Willard in eight rounds in Jersey City. Firpo received $110,000 as his share of the "gate"; Willard received $185,000. After the fight, various comments were made: Willard: "I injured my left hand three days ago and it pained me frightfully whenever I hit Firpo. I could not use it effectively." Firpo: "Willard gave me hell. I didn't think he would last as long as he did. Now I want a chance at Dempsey."

DISREPUTE: English blue noses are in the air. The nasal elevation is the result of certain press photographs of women tennis players in action. The pictures illustrate with unconscious frankness the calf and knee. The English Lawn Tennis Association is not opposed to these exposures in the quiet privacy of five or ten thousand people around the courts at Wimbledon. It does object to circulation of the pictures, which "will bring the sport into disrepute" among the masses. JULY 30

MORE REVENGE: Four weeks ago Manuel Alonso, dashing Spanish tennis player, whipped William T. Tilden, II, national champion, for the Illinois state title. Three weeks ago Tilden got revenge at Indianapolis. He beat swart Alonso three out of four to win the national clay court finals. Last week Tilden got more revenge in the Southern California finals at Los Angeles. He beat Alonso in three straight sets. The Los Angeles gallery, numbering 1,500 and described as "very unruly," was said to have interfered with Alonso's play. Alonso was nervous. AUG. 6

The night before the final, Alonso and Tilden were seen at a place of amusement escorting Pola Negri, Polish film celebrity. Nearby, ignoring them, sat Charles S. Chaplin, with the actress, Lenore Ulric. Hollywood rumor said that Pola's second break with Chaplin was attributable to Tilden and an inquisitive reporter was quick to interview all concerned. Pola: "I can say nothing except that I admire Tilden very much." Tilden: "Miss Negri is a great artist."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CHAMPION: The seven years of plenteousness that fell to the fortune of Mrs. Molla Mallory are ended. The years of championship famine are upon her and the herald of their coming is Miss Helen Wills. Miss Wills acquired the national singles title by overpowering Mrs. Mallory at Forest Hills, 6-2, 6-1. The Pacific Coast champion's strokes struck like lightning—never in the spot where her opponent waited. Her incredible ability to cover the court served as an immovable defense. Though 17 years old, she is not the youngest player to hold our highest honors. Nearly a decade ago May Sutton (now Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy) took the title. She was a few months younger than is Miss Wills. AUG. 27

SEPT. 3 **NEW WORLD'S RECORDS**: From Stockholm came the report that Paavo Nurmi, a Finn, had "broken the world's record for the mile run." The Finn's time was given as 4 min. $10^{2}/_{5}$ sec.

Helen Wills, 17, strikes like lightning and becomes U.S. tennis champ.

Jack Dempsey. He wins $475,000 for knocking out Firpo.

SEPT. 10 **"GOOD OLD JACK"**: Most Greek athletes were warriors as well as sportsmen. Not so with Jack Dempsey. His War record does not endear him to the American people [he did not serve in uniform]. Yet for the first time since he became champion, he is now "Good Old Jack." The primitive person of Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine heavyweight, represents a South American invasion which Dempsey alone can stop. Dempsey is defending honor, the sporting honor of the American flag. If he should fail to win, his goose, with all its golden eggs, is finally cooked.

In a way the fight is reminiscent of the John L. Sullivan-James J. Corbett struggle in 1892. Sullivan was equipped with the most powerful right hand that ever dealt a knockout; he was short, heavy and slow. Corbett was known as the "dancing master." He cut Sullivan to pieces.

Now Firpo climbs into the ring to win the championship back again for bone and muscle. Dempsey faces him with startling speed, uncanny skill and a jab in either hand that bites like a hatchet. His timing and his eye have dulled a trifle in the four years since he launched Willard into a pugi-

listic eternity. Yet he will tear the Argentine to pieces in the early rounds. The result will lie in Firpo's ability to pick up the pieces and retain enough vitality to explode the dynamite of his right hand in any hole the champion might leave.

A FIGHT: In the center of the Polo Grounds, Champion Dempsey forcibly induced "Bull" Firpo to lie immobile and unconscious for ten consecutive seconds. When they were up, Dempsey walked over to Firpo, picked him up, told him he was a brave fellow. Before being completely persuaded, Firpo was reduced eight times to squatting and sitting positions and he once rebelled so forcibly as to send Dempsey careening dizzily through the ropes into the laps of his friends. SEPT. 24

For three minutes, 57 seconds of his time, Dempsey received $475,000. Firpo's three minutes, 47 seconds of consciousness netted him a flat $100,000. Promoter Tex Rickard and the tax collectors enjoyed the remainder of his $1,082,593 gross receipts.

ABLE TY: It was generally advertised throughout the civilized world that Tyrus R. Cobb, manager and centre-fielder of the Detroit American League team, by virtue of his past season's work, has batted .300 or better for 18 consecutive years, and is therefore undisputed possessor of the "all time batting honors." Hans Wagner, former Pittsburgh shortstop, was a .300 hitter for 17 seasons. The popular Babe Ruth has had seven seasons as a .300 hitter, and so has George Sisler of the St. Louis Browns. NOV. 5

FOOTBALL NOTES: Harold ("Red") Grange, Illinois halfback, made further bids for All-American honors with a 28-yard run through a broken field for the only touchdown against Wisconsin. Score, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 0. Illinois is undefeated in the Big Ten (Western) championship. NOV. 19

The most untoward upset of the week was Nebraska's victory over the hitherto invincible Notre Dame eleven, 14-7. Astute students of the game insist, none the less, that Notre Dame's Knute Rockne is the greatest coach now teaching football. Rockne, who looks like a bulldog and has a bulldog's vocabulary, places his strategic dependence on a bewildering snap shift and persistent forward passing. He has lost only three games in six years.

NOV. 26 **AMERICANS ALL:** The International Boxing Union meeting in Paris officially designated the boxing champions of the world in all weights. All are Americans:

Flyweight	Pancho Villa
Bantamweight	Joe Lynch
Featherweight	Johnny Dundee
Lightweight	Benny Leonard
Welterweight	Mickey Walker
Middleweight	Harry Greb
Light Heavyweight	None
Heavyweight	Jack Dempsey

DEC. 10 **EPITAPHS:** Eighteen football players were killed or died from football injuries during the season. Nine of these were high school students; five were college players; four were professionals, semi-professionals, members of athletic club teams. The most unusual fatality was that of Chester Mares, fullback on Willoughby, O., semi-pro team. Chewing tobacco caught in his throat as he was knocked down while catching a pass. He strangled to death.

MILESTONES

MARRIED: Miss Mary E. ("Hope") Hampton, cinema actress, 23, to Jules E. Brulatour, 53, general manager of the Eastman Kodak Co., in Baltimore. The marriage was made public when an official in the Baltimore Marriage License Bureau, seeing the cinema version of *The Gold Diggers* in which Miss Hampton appears, recognized her.

DIED: Thomas W. Shaw, 91, London, Ont. He was the last survivor of the Light Brigade, which in 1854 made the famous charge on a Russian battery in the Crimean War. He was wounded in the charge and nursed by Florence Nightingale.

DIED: Peter Taugwalder, Alpine climber, at Zermatt, Switzerland. He was one of three survivors of the party of ten who first climbed the Matterhorn 58 years ago. Descending the mountain, one climber slipped and pulled six others over a 4,000 foot precipice. Herr Taugwalder climbed the Matterhorn more than 120 times.

MISCELLANY

In Pittsburgh, Robert McClain, animal trainer, was fined $10 for flogging an $11,500 hippopotamus with a bull whip.

In Germany a new method has been developed of sending kisses by mail. A mixture of honey, gum arabic and cochineal is smeared on the lips and their impression left on the letter.

At Savannah, Ga., Francis Marion Gill, a Confederate veteran aged 81, laid claim to being "the oldest father in the U.S." by reason of a boy born a year ago to his wife, aged 36.

AERONAUTICS

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK: A commercial airship line between Chicago and New York, often discussed, took definite shape last week. A corporation is to be formed in which Marshall Field, William Wrigley, Jr., Franklin D. Roosevelt will be among the members. First a careful investigation of the possibility of such a line was made, by German engineers, who had been trained in the school of the Zeppelin. The report was favorable and preparations are going ahead. Present plans are to build a rigid dirigible in this country. Helium will be used as the elevating gas, because it is noninflammable. The ship will carry 50 passengers, and is scheduled to leave New York at six in the morning and arrive in Chicago early next morning, the passengers sleeping enroute. MARCH 3

A NINE-ENGINE SEAPLANE: The Navy is quietly constructing at Philadelphia the largest flying boat yet attempted. Nine Liberty motors are used to drive a single propeller through a common shaft. Any motor that fails can be disconnected by suitable clutches, and the stoppage of one, two or even three motors will not necessitate a landing. MARCH 17

RECORD: On March 26, at Dayton, Lieut. R.L. Maughan established a world's speed record of 233.87 miles an hour. MARCH 31

NEWEST IN WAR: We may shortly see a giant dirigible coursing through the sky, with a dozen small fighting planes suspended from it ready to fly off at a moment's notice. The Naval Conference [in 1922] placed a limitation on the number and tonnage of ship airplane carriers but no such restriction was placed on airship carriers—at that time scarcely thought of as practicable. Army experts claim that the airship carrier will have many advantages over the airplane carrier. APRIL 7

DANGERS OF ARMY PILOTS: A report from Mitchel Field, the Army Air Service station at Mineola, L.I., advocating APRIL 21

more pay and earlier retirement for Army pilots states that eight out of every 100 pilots have been killed in the line of duty each year from 1919 to 1922. The casualties are due largely to the special hazards of army flying, such as formation flying, "dummy" bomb dropping, practice combats and similar dangerous work.

MAY 5 **NIGHT MAIL:** The great handicap in the use of the airplane for mail carrying has been the loss of time through inability to fly at night. Night flying will now be inaugurated in July or August and a continuing service between New York and San Francisco will cover the intervening 3,000 miles in 28 hours.

Millions of people in the Middle West will nightly witness an artificial aurora borealis, visible fully 50 miles from its source. This will be created by sweeping lights of great aerial beacons at the five regular fields in Chicago, Iowa City, Omaha, North Platte and Cheyenne. Smaller beacons with a visibility of only 30 miles will be placed at emergency fields every 25 miles along the route. Traffic lights every three miles and red lights to mark buildings and other obstacles at landing fields complete the ground organization. These extraordinarily careful preparations and the very level country between Chicago and Cheyenne are expected to make this night leg almost as safe as day flying.

MAY 12 **COAST TO COAST:** Lieutenants John A. Macready and Oakley Kelly finished the first cross-continental non-stop flight in the history of aviation, landing at Rockwell Field, San Diego, after flying 26 hours and 50 minutes and covering approximately 2,600 miles from their point of departure at Roosevelt Field, Long Island. During the first hour of flight their battery regulator gave trouble and only the hardest work enabled them to make it function. The excessive gasoline load forced them to fly dangerously low, 400 feet above the ground during the earlier stages of their trip. A whole night (between Indianapolis and Tucumcari gravestones in New Mexico) they flew with a compass as their sole guide. Crossing Arizona in the morning and flying low to get their bearings anew, they piloted their Fokker T-2 in a country of ravines and canyons, treacherous air currents, and at one point flew most dangerously between the walls of a canyon.

Yet they pronounced their flight "humdrum," and landed in perfect condition—except for hearing slightly affected by the continuous roar of the motor. A hundred thousand people met them at San Diego, and telegrams of congratulation poured in, beginning with one from the President.

The flight means a tremendous boost for the Air Mail plan of continuous service between New York and San Francisco. It points to the entire feasibility of commercial air lines across the continent. Ultimately, no business will be able to afford any mail but air mail; no business man any travel but air travel.

MAJOR BALDWIN: Not in the air but in a bed of sickness, Major Thomas Scott Baldwin died in Buffalo at the age of 69. "Cap" Baldwin was the originator of the parachute and was the first man to descend in one—in San Francisco in 1885. For many years he flew and manufactured balloons, dirigibles and planes. MAY 28

LIGHTNING: Stormy weather was responsible for the destruction of the Army Dirigible TC-I, known as the "Pullman of the Sky" because of its comfortably enclosed cabin. After a 14-hour flight from Scott Field, Ill. to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, during which the rudder was out of commission for two hours, the dirigible was moored in apparent safety—only to be set on fire by a flash of lightning! The dirigible can meet all emergencies except fire. Further production of helium, non-inflammable gas, is the only solution. JUNE 18

IN TIME FOR GOLF: Air service is established between New York and Newport, R.I. The *Graylark* made the first trip, covering the air distance of 149 miles in 80 minutes and returning against a head-on wind in 112 minutes. (By train, the trip takes 7 hours.) Henceforth society people will be able to leave the airport on Friday afternoon at 2:30 and 3:00 o'clock and Saturday at noon and reach their destination after an exhilarating flight over Long Island Sound. The return schedule calls for flights at 6 o'clock Sunday evening and 9 and 9:30 Monday morning. Hand luggage and golf bags can be carried free of charge and the one way fare is $30. Heavy bookings are announced for the Summer. JULY 9

The *Graylark* and its two sister ships represent the very

last word in modern construction. It is the fastest commercial flying boat in the world, having a speed of 130 miles an hour when fully loaded with pilot, four passengers and gas. The engine starts at the push of a button—gone are the days when mechanics had to swing a propeller painfully and dangerously many times. Passengers are partially enclosed, yet have a magnificent view. The inside of the cabin is like a high-class automobile.

JULY 16 **MODERN MURDER:** Two most experienced and careful pilots, H. De Lay, aerial dare-devil, and R.I. Short, President of the Essandee Corporation, were killed at Los Angeles, the wings collapsing in a loop at 2,000 feet. A pin holding the wings to the body was only three-eighths of an inch in diameter instead of the required three-quarters and its loosening caused the accident. Previous attempts on De Lay's life and his usually minute care in maintenance lead friends to believe that this is the first airplane murder—more subtle than medieval poison.

JULY 23 **BOLD WORDS:** If the Army Air Service feels that it has a hard task to convince conservative admirals that there is something to the aeroplane after all, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, needs no convincing. The Admiral closed a recent statement by saying that [in the event of enemy air attack] "the best position for the battleships would be as far up the Mississippi as they can go, where they won't have to be protected from the air."

AUG. 13 **SEVEN MILES UP:** Sadi Lecointe, French airman, has been 923 feet 6 inches farther from Earth than anyone that ever lived on Earth. After elaborate training preparations he broke Lieutenant Macready's world's altitude flying record of 34,509.5 feet. Lecointe climbed for an hour and twenty minutes. It took him 35 minutes to coast back. He wore electric-heated clothing and breathed from an oxygen bottle.

DISCONTINUED: As the result of a crash which brought death to a prominent New Yorker, passenger service on the New York-Newport Air Service was discontinued. The company's two undamaged planes will carry mail and newspapers between the two points.

STRANGE ACCIDENT: One of the strangest accidents known to aviation caused the death of Sterling G. Wincapaw, well known yacht builder and partner in the Greenwich (Conn.) Yacht Yards. Wincapaw was piloting his flying boat in a pleasure trip over Lake George with two passengers, a Miss Wilson of New York and a Mr. Thomas Light, when a gust of wind wrapped the lady's skirt around the "joy stick" or control column. Frantic efforts to disentangle it failed, and in a wild swoop the seaplane struck the water with terrific impulse. A sliver from a wing strut pierced the pilot's skull, but the unconscious woman and the other passenger, suffering from a broken leg, were promptly rescued. AUG. 20

WORLD'S LARGEST: The Barling Bomber carries 5,000 lbs. of bombs, 6 tons of gasoline, has a gross weight of 20 tons. Its three huge wings measure 120 feet from tip to tip and it is propelled through the air by six Liberty motors with combined power of 2,400 horsepower. On its maiden trip, it flew at an altitude of 2,500 feet over Dayton, Ohio and a speed of more than 90 miles per hour. Even the most blasé Army pilots experienced a feeling of awe when they saw this giant craft in the air, and a thrill at the moment of landing—for landing any new plane is a crucial test. SEPT. 3

This is the largest airplane in the world and spells a tremendous achievement for the Air Service. The possibility of carrying large bombs has great military value. The perfect coordination of six engines means wonderful reliability, since even if two engines fail at one time the Barling can continue its flight untroubled. A plane of this tremendous capacity has obvious possibilities in commercial aviation.

SUPREME ENDURANCE: Captain Lowell Smith and Lieutenant John Richter, flying in an Army de Haviland over San Diego, broke all previous endurance records by staying up for nearly 45 hours. Twice they refueled from a sister ship above them and they even got a nice, hot breakfast on a third aerial contact. Using this system, commercial and mail planes would be able to fly across the continent without having to carry huge supplies of gas. SEPT. 10

BOSTON'S AIRPORT: Boston has opened its airport. But New York, self-styled greatest city in the world, has none. Mitchel SEPT. 24

Field on Long Island is at least 45 minutes by train from Manhattan. The Merchants' Association of New York has opened a great fight with the War Department to allow Governor's Island to be used for an airport.

ANTICIPATION: In a 12-hour flight the beautiful silver dirigible ZR-1 [soon to be christened *Shenandoah*, or "Daughter of the Stars"] flew over three states and gave Newark, New Brunswick, Camden, Philadelphia and New York an opportunity to see this marvel of American engineering skill. Collection of data for the purpose of commercial airship navigation, flights to the North Pole, trips around the world surveying hitherto inaccessible regions are in store for the Navy skipper and his lucky crew.

OCT. 15 **ST. LOUIS MEET:** The St. Louis aviation meet was spoken of among airmen as the "greatest in the history of flying." The giant Barling Bomber amazed spectators when it arrived. Navy Lieutenant A.J. "Al" Williams, formerly pitcher for the New York Giants, won the Pulitzer Race in a Curtiss-Navy racer at an average speed of 243.67 miles an hour over the triangular course of 200 miles. Three Navy pilots won the first three places. Not a casualty or even a broken wire marked these wonderful flights, which 100,000 people had paid to see.

The spectators got their money's worth. When a bomb started the race, the pilots swooped into the air like bullets. The machines seemed to flash across the course. On the last heat, in going round the pylons, the pilots banked so sharply that they seemed to rest in the air on their wing tips.

When "Al" Williams went round the course he felt sleepy. On turning pylons, his brain refused to function for several seconds owing to the terrific pressure of centrifugal force. On the last leg he forgot he had finished and went around once again. When he got out of his cockpit his legs had gone to sleep.

But he forgot sleep, fatigue, grease, wind and dirt, when his chief, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett [the first Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, United States Navy, and for whom Moffett Field in California was later named] slammed his own hat on the pilot's head and asked some one to "give the boy a drink."

CHEAP TRAVEL: The American dirigible ZR-1 made a pleasure trip to St. Louis to see the races and returned to Lakehurst after an uneventful journey of 2,200 miles, at an average speed of 60 miles an hour despite strong head winds. From Chicago to Lakehurst, tests of gasoline consumption showed more than a mile to the gallon. The total fuel cost on this leg was $150, a fraction of the coal bill for a limited train. Small wonder attention is being given to the commercial possibilities of such craft by their commanders. These men are biased enthusiasts, but they may be right.

Sadi Lecointe flies to 35,434 feet, higher than anyone else. Page 137.

Mme. Adrienne Boland. She looped the loop 98 times in 58 minutes.

LOOP RECORD: Mme. Adrienne Boland, French aviatrix, es- OCT. 29
tablished a world's record for women, looping the loop 98 times within 58 minutes—a wonderful feat, though men have done better. Lieut. Maynard, famed American flying parson made more than 400 successive loops. The loop is by no means a difficult stunt, and though an integral part of military acrobatics, it has no place in civil aviation. Perhaps the sole object is to teach a pilot how to get out of an involuntary stunt.

SPEED LIMIT: Is there a limit to airplane speed? "No limit," say the engineers. More power, better wings, wings that grow smaller in flight, landing gears that disappear in flight and cut down air resistance, flight at 40,000 feet where the air

is thin—these things place 500 miles an hour within reach. "A limit soon," say the medicos. When a machine is turned sharply, centrifugal force throws the blood outward. This was the cause of Pilot Williams' loss of consciousness in the Pulitzer race. At greater speeds there would be no recovery of consciousness—in other words, death.

NOV. 5 **RECORD BOMB LOAD:** Flying over Dayton, the Barling Bomber carried 19 bombs having a total weight of 6,692 pounds—a world's record. Walter Henry Barling claims he can build a plane four times as large. But landing a monster of 80 tons might offer considerable difficulties, and not a flying field in the U.S. is equipped to receive such a guest. Moreover, dirigibles improve with size, but airplanes do not. The larger they are, the heavier their structure in proportion to their gross weight. A limit in airplane size exists, at which a plane can fly but carry nothing except its crew and fuel.

NOV. 12 **AMERICAN ZEPPELINS:** In Akron, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. announced its purchase of all patents and rights to manufacture Zeppelin dirigibles, including their engines, machinery and auxiliaries. The Germans sold out because under the Treaty of Versailles the vast hangars at Friedrichshafen (where Count Zeppelin built his first rigid dirigible 25 years ago) must be razed. The Goodyear Co. is also taking over the skilled Zeppelin personnel.

NOV. 26 **AIR MAIL RADIO:** Postmaster General Harry S. New has ordered all mail planes to be equipped with special radio sending and receiving sets. Pilots can converse with land stations, get their bearings in rain, fog or night, find out the weather ahead of them, summon help. Exhaustive tests show that the equipment will work even when thoroughly saturated with rain or snow. [Many airplanes in 1923 still had open cockpits.]

MUSIC

PHILADELPHIA: The citizens of Philadelphia had the opportunity on Tuesday to hear Maria Jeritza in *Thais*. It is not recorded that the Liberty Bell began to ring. But Jeritza enacted the role of the wild lady of Alexandria who turned nun—as wild ladies sometimes do today—and there was applause enough. This Jeritza is a miracle of that vague quality we call personality. She hasn't a great voice. She can act, of course, especially in those roles that call for the robust, voluptuous type. But it is mainly that mystical something that passes across the footlights and makes the audience a collection of cheerers—personality. Caruso had it, and it did as much toward his success as his miracles of voice and phrasing. MARCH 3

COSIMA WAGNER: Frau Cosima Wagner—widow of the preeminent German composer, Wilhelm Richard Wagner, and daughter of Franz Liszt, of the Hungarian rhapsodies—is reduced to selling a number of her late husband's most valuable relics to keep the wolf from the door. Paris newspapers have had a good deal to say about the shame Germany ought to feel for letting her sink to penury. Happily, reports have come to hand that many cities in Germany are giving performances of Wagner operas for her benefit. MARCH 10

SAN FRANCISCO: The concert lists contain the name of that eminent Doctor of Laws, Jan Ignaz Paderewski. The University of Southern California has just conferred upon the famous Pole an honorary degree of legal science in celebration of his experiences as the Prime Minister of his native country. MARCH 17

Paderewski remains the ideal figure of a musician. During the applause after his last announced number, the lights on the stage go out, and in the shadow Paderewski takes his place at the piano for an impromptu encore. He plays simply and intimately, as though for a dozen friends lounging in a

parlor. His great maned head, seen vaguely in the dusk on the stage, seems an inspired symbol of the spirit of music as it bends and sways in moody thought.

NEW YORK: The other evening Mr. Willem Mengelberg and the Philharmonic orchestra applied themselves to a laborious task. This was Mahler's Seventh Symphony, which represents hard work for all hands through a full hour and a half. The result of the adventure was to renew the loud chorus of those who dislike Mahler's music. They are many, and their dislike is intense. The criticisms in the morning papers were savage.

Yet there is a veritable cult of Mahler worship. In Europe Mahler's music is played everywhere to the accompaniment of extravagant applause. It is difficult to evaluate the Mahler works without many hearings. On first impression, they are bad, shapeless, strident, vulgar, but after listening in boredom for half an hour you get a vague sense of the prodigious. Certainly you feel a tremendous earnestness. Perhaps there may be a deeper talent in the music.

APRIL 28 **SCHOENBERG:** The season now closing has witnessed at least one singular novelty—hissing. Americans heretofore have been too decorous or too unconcerned to express their preferences in any such graphic manner. It is that cacophonous modernist Arnold Schoenberg who has brought hissing to America. In the height of the season the Philadelphia orchestra journeyed to New York and gave Schoenberg's *Kammersymphonie*. At the close some handclapping sounded in the audience, but also a far stranger sound—hissing. That was curious, for the *Kammersymphonie* is not nearly so ear torturing as his later pieces, some of which had been given in former seasons without hissing. But, the ice broken, it is now the custom to hiss Schoenberg.

MAY 12 **McCORMACK:** "The audience refused to leave when the lights were extinguished after a recital by John McCormack, forcing him to sing two encores in semi-darkness." So runs a wireless despatch reporting the Irish tenor's appearance in Berlin. This sort of thing certainly gives the lie to the opinion still in vogue among cynical subway riders that McCormack's reputation results from crowding audiences of serv-

ant girls and from other manifestations of Gaelic loyalty. The tenor, far from being a showy player to gushy sentiment, is one of the most refined and scholarly of artists.

A PROSPECTUS: It has been generally remarked that no American operas are listed on the Metropolitan announcement of its next season. That is not astonishing. Mr. Gatti, yielding to more or less patriotic demand, did, for half a dozen seasons of the recent past, give one or more American operas each winter. But they were unquestionably very bad, running a close race in unworthiness with the worst of the French operas. About the best of them was Victor Herbert's *Natoma*—and Victor Herbert was never supposed to be any Verdi. MAY 19

A SIXTH SENSE: The pianist, Arthur Rubinstein, who returns to America in the Fall, has ideas to expound as well as music to play. He tells you, for instance, and with ardent seriousness, that musicians have a sixth sense. He has quite a definite theory of telepathy between himself and his audiences. He always selects some person or several persons in the audience to play to. He does not need to see these chosen auditors. But the quality of his playing depends largely upon whether or not he can find these select and sympathetic spirits, with whom he can get into telepathic rapport. JUNE 11

Once, he relates, he was playing at a music festival in England. He felt a chill, a sinking of heart coming over him. Someone out there was antagonistic to him and was sending him waves of hatred. There were two of these enemy persons. Their chilling influence was making him play badly. During the intermission he learned that there was in the house a fellow pianist who had expected to play in the festival. Rubinstein had supplanted him. It was the envious malice of the disappointed musician and the similar emotion of his father (also present) that Rubinstein had felt.

NO BANANAS: (But) YESS! we have no bananas. This fact, although somewhat mitigated by the adequate supply of onions, cabbages, tomatoes, is the outstanding musical fact of the hour. We have no bananas today. Where is the clergyman, college president, banker, lawyer or Congressman who is not thoroughly alive to this unprecedented situation? JULY 2

Frank Silver. A fortune comes his way for "Yess, We Have No Bananas."

Ganna Walska McCormick has great wealth but, sadly, no voice.

But let Frank Silver (who never sold a song before in his life) tell his own story: "I am an American, of Jewish ancestry, with a wife and a young son. About a year ago my little orchestra was playing at a Long Island hotel. To and from the hotel I was wont to stop at a fruit stand owned by a Greek, who began every sentence with 'Yess.' The jingle of his idiom haunted me and my friend Irving Cohn. Finally I wrote the verse and Cohn fitted it with a tune:

Yess, we have no bananas,
We have no bananas today.
We have stringbeans and onions,
Cabbages and scallions,
And all kinds of fruits, and say . . .

The crazy song has captured the country and a fortune is coming my way."

JULY 9 **MME. WALSKA:** Ganna Walska, with her enormously wealthy husband [Harold McCormick, of the Chicago harvester fortune] supporting her, has entered upon a new and spectacular campaign to achieve success in opera. Last season she put on several concerts in Mid-Western America. They were all failures. Mme. Walska, despairing of America, took herself to France, where the critics might perhaps be less disposed against her. A few weeks ago she was billed

to sing Gilda in *Rigoletto*. Mme. Walska, it is understood, put up a considerable part of the cost of the performance. Joseph Schwarts, who was to have sung the important baritone rôle, could not be found on the day of the opera. Another baritone, named to sing in his place, was taken ill shortly before the curtain rose. A third finally went on stage in Rigoletto's cap and bells.

In the first scene everything went well. The soprano does not appear in that scene. Walska appeared, radiantly beautiful, in the second scene. Her voice was thin and nervous. The great aria, *caro nome*, came, prodigious in its demands upon the strength, purity and agility of the upper soprano voice. At the final top note she emitted a series of faint squeaks and there was silence—no tone came. The audience began to laugh. The fiasco was ghastly.

The conclusion is inevitable: Ganna Walska is beautiful; she has wealth. What more can she want? She wants, with all the passion of a strong, ambitious nature, to sing in opera. And she has no voice.

WHITEMAN AND THE PRINCE: Another prime social favorite in London just now is Paul Whiteman, the jazziest of them all. Whiteman and his band are all the rage in London theatres. Whiteman has been taken up by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. This is quite in line with the none too staid disposition of the heir to the crown, a disposition which is said to distress and shock the great decorum of royalty, aristocracy, middle class and working class of England. Whiteman himself is rather a proper person. He is no bar-room piano thumper risen high, but a decently schooled musician who in his lowly days occupied the comparatively dignified position of symphony orchestra player. AUG. 6

PADEREWSKI: Paderewski's return to the Paris concert stage was a *jour de fête*. Thousands thronged his way to the theatre, thousands besieged him as he concluded his first performance. Nearly a hundred friends of the great Pole were his guests this opening day. He bought them tickets, asking the management only for a dressing room where he might soak his hands in hot water for half an hour before playing. That is his recipe for suppleness. AUG. 13

The French press took occasion to retell the story of how

the world's most noted pianist was expelled from Russia after playing for Tzar Alexander III. The gist of this tale:

Alexander III: "You are a great artist and an honor to Russia."

Paderewski: "Pardon, Your Majesty. To Poland."

Next day came the order to cross the border. Paderewski has never entered Russia since.

AUG. 27 **WHOSE PHRASE?:** Seven weeks ago, Frank Silver explained the derivation of the title of his song, "Yess, We Have No Bananas." Last week T.A. ("Tad") Dorgan, able cartoonist for the Hearst newspapers, wrote TIME a letter:

"I can tell you that I have been using that expression for about four years. A politician friend of mine in San Francisco cracked it while I was there on a visit in 1919. An Italian fruit man used to keep his bananas inside, while on the sidewalk he kept apples, peaches, plums, etc. The kids, getting wise, used to buy bananas and while he went inside to get said fruit they'd cop an apple or whatever they fancied. The peddler didn't tumble for a long time but he finally got wise and later on sold NO BANANAS AT ALL. When the kids asked for them he smilingly replied: 'Yes—we have no bananas.'"

SEPT. 17 **KUSSEVITSKY:** "Russia's most celebrated orchestra director," "the only great European conductor whose performances have not been heard in America," Serge Kussevitsky is to come to America. It is announced that he will lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the season beginning in 1924. He will be the first Russian who ever conducted that orchestra. Kussevitsky broke into music with the bass viol, making both himself and the instrument famous. Before the War he cruised on the Volga with his orchestra, giving concerts in places unknown to that art. Since the War he has been in Western Europe.

OCT. 8 **A TENOR:** A young black man reared on a Georgia farm returns to America from Europe. For several years Roland Hayes has been singing in England and on the Continent. His success has been astonishing, with ecstasies of praise from the critics. As a pinnacle to these honors he sang by Royal command before King George at Buckingham Palace.

Now Hayes has returned home to test his native country.

Roland Hayes began his life with the hard labor of the small farm-holding Negroes of the South. His parents owned a small piece of cotton land. The boy and his brother ploughed, chopped cotton, picked cotton. In time he contrived to work his way through Fiske University at Nashville. He had a pleasant tenor voice. He undertook vocal studies. He began his professional career with a recital at Symphony Hall, Boston, in 1918. But the U.S. is not partial to artists who are black of skin. Hayes went to Europe to continue his career and Europe gave him ovations.

BANNED BY BOSTON: Mayor James M. Curley of Boston announced that the Chicago Opera Company will not be permitted to perform Strauss' *Salome* in Boston this coming season. This reaffirms a decision which forebade the giving of *Salome* a year ago. The opera is said to be "a danger to public morals." The Strauss score, though, has had in other cities, small public appeal. It is a true masterpiece, but one of recondite perplexities. The lyrics, in French, are understood by few, and are in addition not half so lascivious as the average A.H. Woods farce. The scene of John the Baptist's head is moderately horrible, but is certainly not of a sort to lead youth astray. Mary Garden's stilted dance might be witnessed by the frailest virtue without danger. OCT. 29

THE CHICAGO CIVIC: Chicago is the natural enemy of New York. Chicago would rival New York on the heights of opera. [But the old Chicago Opera Company was in chaos.] Mary Garden, with her enormous prestige, was made manager. One might have guessed that a soprano was a sorry person to direct an opera company, with its natural animosities between singers. Feuds and scandals immediately broke out. The deficit became a sum for awe and admiration. One big backer, Harold McCormick, drew out. So did Mary Garden. Thereupon the Chicago Civic Opera Company was formed with the idea of transforming the old organization into a truly municipal affair. Samuel Insull was made manager. Mr. Insull is an interesting figure. The millionaire chief of the Commonwealth Edison Co., he had begun life as an office boy in the office of a Thomas A. Edison representative, had attracted the notice of the electrical wizard and had be- NOV. 5

come his secretary. From this post he had risen to magnateship in electrical service companies. He attacked opera managership with little experience in music but much in industrial organization.

NOV. 26 **IN PHILADELPHIA:** Philadelphia's Leopold Stokowski, orchestra leader, triumphed gloriously when he brought forward Wanda Landowska to make her American début. Mme. Landowska plays the harpsichord, instrument of an older time and more fastidious taste. Four recalls gave convincing evidence of her triumph.

DEC. 3 **SCHUMANN-HEINK:** More than 60 years old, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink gave a recital in Baltimore the other night—a recital of superb beauty. The passage of time seems scarcely to have dimmed her great voice. If you ask her the reason for it, she will tell you it is the result of living naturally. "I have never liked anything artificial," she says. "Look at me. I do not use rouge. Certainly I need beautifiers more than most women. But I live by nature."

And indeed there is about her a health and sense and sanity that exhilarates you like a very spirit of the green earth. She is the daughter of a Hungarian father and an Italian mother, and you find in her that plain earthy sense that is characteristic of the Italians. She will continue that she owes her voice to her many children. "With every child my voice grew better. In my early years I was left alone to support eight children. I had to work hard and become a success in opera to keep them fed, clothed and sheltered."

One afternoon years ago the director of the Metropolitan asked her hesitatingly whether she could sing in *Die Walküre* that night. She sang as an aërial Valkyrie, suspended in the iron ring. Next evening her ninth child was born. She had sons in the War in both the American and German armies and underwent the agonies of such a sardonic situation. "They might be killing each other," she would say with a sudden look of sorrow on her merry face. One son went to horrible doom in a sunken German submarine. These emotional pangs have bred in her a great pity and tenderness for soldiers of all races. It is this which has made her devote herself to the American Legion, for whose benefit she sings constantly.

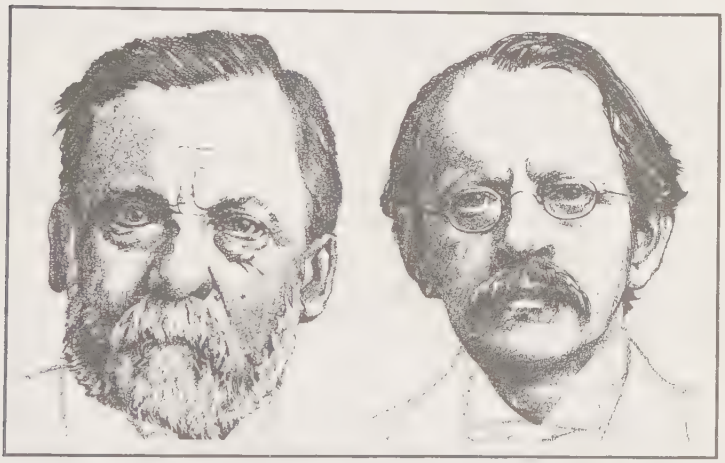
SCIENCE

DIGGING UP HISTORY: Archaeology is busy with many discoveries. At present there are no less than five important archaeological fields about to be examined in addition to those of Lord Carnarvon in Egypt [he led the expedition that discovered King Tut's tomb in 1922]. Harvard scientists are completing arrangements with the French government to excavate that portion of Carthage which has not yet been touched. A group of Englishmen are planning to explore the tombs of the Sultans in and around Constantinople. Operations are going on in Mesopotamia to unearth the city of Ur and the ruins of the Chaldean civilization antedating by several centuries the civilization of the Nile. In the spring an international group of scientists will begin excavations near Jerusalem to discover the tombs of David, Solomon and other Judean kings. An expedition from the National Geographic Society and the Carnegie Institution is about to undertake a survey of Yucatan to discover the lost cities of the early Mayan civilization. MARCH 3

OLD AGE FOR NEW WINE: A French professor, Charles Henri, has discovered a method of "aging" wine in a few minutes. In a demonstration he took a bottle of new wine, and by placing it for a few minutes in an electrostatic field of from 60,000 to 100,000 volts, changed it in a short time so that in all respects -strength, color, bouquet—it could not be detected from old wine.

EINSTEIN MADE EASY: Time—the Fourth Dimension—is graphically illustrated in Einstein's "Relativity" film now exhibited at cinema houses. The picture shows in the simplest manner that things are not always what they seem. What is apparently a sharply bent line may be actually a lead pencil resting in a glass of water. A projectile shot vertically upward from the earth really follows a curved course, due to the sidewise motion imparted to it by the rotation of the earth. MARCH 10

After showing that everything in the universe is relative to something else and that the speed of light (186,000 miles a second) is the only standard that never varies, Dr. Einstein introduces time as the fourth dimension and brings his picture to a whirlwind conclusion by shooting the spectator back through 431 years to 1492. The onlooker is now back with Columbus discovering America. The 431 years to 1923 (which for us are the past) are for Columbus the future. Time itself is relative.



Louis Pasteur. Paeans of laudation mark his centenary.

Sir Joseph Thomson. The discoverer of the electron pays a visit. Page 152.

MARCH 31 **PASTEUR THE GREAT:** This is the year of Louis Pasteur. Although the exact date of his birth was December 27, 1822, celebrations of the centenary have been going on in all parts of the civilized world for many months. The medical and scientific press of every country is full of paeans of laudation. It is becoming increasingly clear that Pasteur's influence on science has been greater than that of any other man of the 19th or 20th centuries, with the sole exception of Charles Darwin. Few who have not made a study of the man's life realize the universality of his genius or the variety of his contributions to medicine and industry. A brief catalog of them includes at least the following:

1) He determined the symmetry and asymmetry of crystals by rotation of light.

2) He discovered the true nature of fermentation as a life

process and devised practical methods of preventing it in wine, milk, etc., by heat (pasteurization).

3) He gave the death blow to the theory of spontaneous generation of disease by the first clear statement of the modern microbic theory.

4) He cultivated anaerobic organisms, i.e., germs which live without air.

5) He saved the silk industry by solving the problem of silkworm disease.

6) He established the theory of immunity by attenuated viruses, i.e., the use of small doses of a disease-bearing organism to forestall acute cases of the disease.

7) He successfully combatted cattle anthrax and chicken cholera by vaccination.

8) He revolutionized surgery and obstetrics by aseptic methods, inspiring the work of Joseph Lister.

9) He devised the preventive treatment for human rabies (hydrophobia).

10) He founded a research institute of world-wide influence, the Pasteur Institute of Paris.

The cottage at Dôle, in the Vosges, where Pasteur was born, the son of a poor tanner, has been purchased for 40,000 francs by John D. Rockefeller and others as a centenary gift to the people of the commune. It will be remodeled by the French into a public museum.

THE GREATEST PHYSICIST: Sir Joseph J. Thomson, headmaster of Trinity College, Cambridge, discoverer of the electron, and considered by many the greatest living physicist, is in the United States on an extended visit. Professor Thomson's chief contribution is the proof (in 1897) that the rays given off from the cathode, or negative electrode, within a vacuum tube are streams of minute bodies of negative electricity, called by him "corpuscles," but later renamed "electrons." It is now believed that all matter is made up of "electrons," particles of negative electricity, and "protons," particles of positive electricity. APRIL 7

EINSTEIN AND SEE: The battle of Einstein is raging on all fronts more fiercely than ever. Captain Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, U.S. Navy astronomer, issued a statement denouncing Dr. Einstein as an impostor and plagiarist. Captain APRIL 21

See is no slouch of a mathematical astronomer himself. He is a research worker of established reputation in the very fields in which Einstein has gained his fame. Dr. See's indictment charges:

1) That the fundamental postulates of Einstein are crazy vagaries, disgraceful in a scientific age and repudiated by reputable French and German scholars.

2) That the English physicist, Henry Cavendish (1731-1810) and the German mathematician, Johann von Soldner, anticipated Einstein by 120 years in calculating the effect of gravitation on light rays and in deriving the formulas on which his work is based. Einstein never mentions Soldner in his writings, and he even copies an error which von Soldner made in his formula and which was exposed in recent years. "Einstein cannot be regarded as a scientist of real note," concludes Captain See. "He is not an honest investigator."

So far, however, the weight of evidence, as well as the opinion of the majority of intellectuals, seems to be in favor of Einstein. Photographs of the sun's eclipse made by the Lick Observatory give results for the bending of a stellar ray just grazing the sun's edge within one-hundredth of a second of arc of Einstein's prediction. From the Bureau of Standards simultaneously comes evidence of a different nature. The demonstration involved the weighing of topaz and diamond crystals in certain positions in relation to the axis of the earth. Under the Newtonian theory of gravitation, the crystals would vary in weight in certain positions. This Einstein denied. The latest experiments have found no variation.

MAY 12 **LAMARCK OR WEISMANN?:** The possibility of the inheritance of acquired characteristics—that bone of contention around which so much of evolutionary conflict has raged for 100 years—has received new support from the work of Professor Paul Kammerer, of the University of Vienna. The theory, first developed by Jean Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829) who held that changes in the individual due to altered needs and habits are passed on to descendants (e.g., the neck of the giraffe is long because its ancestors had to stretch to reach the foliage) was taken over in part by Darwin, who believed it to be one of the methods through which natural selection operates. Biologists then reacted from this doctrine until the opposite extreme was reached in August Weismann, whose

theory that the germ-plasm of each generation is handed on and remains distinct from the body cells, logically excludes the transmission of acquired traits. Weismannism still dominates the thinking of most biologists.

Kammerer's chief experiments have been on fire salamanders with black and yellow spots. When taken from their natural habitat to yellow soil, they gradually lost their black color, and their offspring were yellow. Kammerer also grew eyes on the sightless newt. These results have been called into question by many biologists who claim they are not instances of true inheritance, but merely of nutritive or chemical influences on the germ cells, the possibility of which is readily admitted. The English scientists are apparently convinced, however. Fifty Cambridge professors subscribed money to bring Kammerer to England for a hearing. He had worked unrecognized for 20 years, and since the war his salary had been approximately $150 a year. He was on the point of being forced to give up his researches when the invitation came.

Professor Kammerer. He grows eyes on a newt and stirs up a controversy.

Luther Burbank produces white blackberries and cactus without spines.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE: Luther Burbank, greatest wizard of the plant world, was the central figure of the Burbank Golden Jubilee Celebration and the Sonoma County Prune Festival at Santa Rosa, Cal., which has been his home since 1875. Burbank is 74 years old and comes of old Colonial stock. JUNE 4

On his 22 acres of land near Santa Rosa, more than 100,000 distinct experiments have been carried out, involving 6,000 species of plants, fruits and trees and numberless varieties from all over the world. All his work has been done by three simple methods of genetic science, not original with him but brought to their highest efficiency by his exhaustive knowledge: 1) Careful selection and breeding from plants showing exceptional variations in each generation. 2) Crosspollenizing different varieties or species to produce unusual hybrids. 3) Grafting of desirable seedlings into mature trees.

By these methods he has originated the following among hundreds of new species: The edible thornless cactus; more than 60 new varieties of plums and prunes, including seedless ones; the plumcot (cross between plum and apricot and the only new orchard fruit originated in historic times); the white and thornless blackberries; the Shasta daisy; the giant amaryllis; many varieties of callas, dahlias, primroses, gladioli, roses and lilies; the Burbank onion and potato.

JUNE 4 **"SPIRITS"**: The present recrudescence of interest in psychic and spiritualistic phenomena, partly due to the activities of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, has called forth vigorous attempts on the part of investigators to secure objective evidence. Last week in the offices of the Scientific American, [which has offered $2,500 for an authentic manifestation], George Valentine, a medium of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was tested.

In a darkened room lights flitted about, and six "spirits" of departed Indian chiefs and others were evoked, tapping the sitters with their paraphernalia. Electric connections between the medium's chair and instruments in an adjoining room proved that the medium left his chair whenever the spirits moved. The great escape artist Harry Houdini who was concealed in the room, declared the séance a fake. "I have never encountered an honest medium," he said.

JUNE 25 **"LONG DISTANCE CINEMA"**: Movies by radio is the latest wonder. The inventor is C. Francis Jenkins, of Washington, D.C. He has transmitted "still" pictures from Washington to Philadelphia, and action pictures from one room to an adjoining one. The device is somewhat similar to that used in "telephotography," the light reflected from the pictures being cut into innumerable flashes by a "radio eye," a re-

volving disc composed of many mirrors. The flashes are transmitted into a photo-electric cell, which transforms them into electric waves to be relayed by wire or radio. The receiving apparatus just reverses the process. Mr. Jenkins is now working to secure longer distance in transmission.

BUGS: Many keen naturalists believe that the last great enemy of man, barring those released by his own stupidity, will be the insects. A bureau of the U.S. Department of Agriculture devotes its whole time to this work, and calls upon it this Summer have been particularly pressing. Skirmishes in the anti-insect campaign: AUG. 20

1) The ravages of the Japanese beetle in Southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania have assumed alarming proportions, destroying all fruits and plants within its reach.

2) An unclassified insect appeared in Rapides Parish, La., and is damaging cotton on numerous plantations. It is neither a boll weevil nor an army worm. [It was later identified as the common bollworm.]

3) The Chemical Warfare Service is giving serious attention to the problem of developing a gas to destroy the worm which preys on golf courses, raising little piles of dirt. The gas must hang low and kill the worm without injuring the vegetation.

4) The Post Office Department has forbidden the importation of foreign honey bees, owing to the infection of some with a serious disease known as the Isle of Wight malady.

"PEPPO": It has been learned (by *Science Service*) that the "secret chemical" rumored during the War to have been given German soldiers to endow them with supernormal energy was sodium dihydrogen phosphate. This salt was administered in the form of a drink to the shock troops as they entered battle. Scientists say the new stimulant has the advantage, over alcohol and alkaloids, of being a natural factor in bodily processes. It is non-intoxicating and non-habit-forming. Since the War "it has been given to miners, laborers, horses, oxen with good effect." SEPT. 10

ENGLAND'S INTELLIGENTSIA: The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Liverpool under the presidency of Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor of SEPT. 24

Physics at Cambridge. Sir Ernest disposed of the belief that an immense store of energy can be generated if man ever succeeds in breaking up the atom. For 20 years he and other physicists have been trying to "bombard" or "excite" the atom so as to drive the electrons out of position. If it were possible to hasten the radioactive process and compress the period of disintegration in such substances as uranium into a few days instead of millions of years, energy might be released which would be of practical importance. But there is no evidence that this rate can be altered in the slightest by the most powerful laboratory agencies.

OCT. 1 **MARTYRS:** A hermetically sealed concrete room with air pressure reduced to that of high altitudes; an airplane engine running under actual flying conditions; a mixture of gasoline and air; a leak, a stray spark, a short-circuited wire—who knows?—and four young scientists of the U.S. Bureau of Standards were blown to Nirvana. Theirs were the salaries of Government employees—none over $2,000. Some of their families may receive $50 a month from the Government; a voluntary relief fund was started by the Bureau staff. Said Herbert C. Hoover, in whose Commerce Department the Bureau is: "These men were martyrs to the experimental work through which science finds its advances toward public usefulness." The victims were engaged in experiments to test the amount of evaporation in an airplane engine. Government experts estimate that 500,000,000 gallons of gasoline may be saved yearly if the experiments prove successful.

OCT. 22 **DIGGING AGAIN:** Events in archeology and paleontology:
¶ Egypt. Less than one-fourth of the relics in the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen (King Tut) have been taken out. The program for this season contemplates the opening of the coffin itself, which is expected to reveal the mummy in all his regal robes and jewels. The body will not be removed, but will be examined by X-ray to "satisfy the claims of science."
¶ Mesopotamia. Nineveh fell in 612 B.C. instead of 606, as the histories say, according to a Babylonian clay tablet translated by C. J. Gadd, of the British Museum. It is six inches long and has 75 lines of minute writing on both sides. It chronicles the main events of the reign of Nabopolassar of

Babylon, who with his allies destroyed the Assyrian capital after a three years' siege.

¶ Tunis. Off the Tunisian coast, a French aviator observed the wreck of a Carthaginian galley in 120 ft. of water. Greek statuettes and heads of about 200 B.C. were recovered.

¶ France. One of the most important finds of recent years was made at Solutré. Three skeletons of Cro-Magnon hunters (the highest type of pre-historic man) were found carefully buried underneath cut stones placed vertically, with their heads toward the setting sun. They were men of great stature and powerful build between 20 and 30 years of age with large skull capacity. They are about 15,000 years old.

MORE DIGGING: From China comes the report from Roy Chapman Andrews that his expedition has discovered the eggs of the dinosaur. Asia is the center of dispersal of mammalian life. The existence of a land bridge between Asia and North America has unquestionably been established. Two tons of fossils have been despatched to America. The discovery of several fossil dinosaur eggs gives proof that the prehistoric reptiles were hatched from eggs. The deposits were roughly 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 years old. OCT. 29

¶ United States. A new skeleton of an 85-foot saurian which waded through the swamps of Utah approximately 10,000,000 years ago has been hewed out in 25 tons of sandstone near Vernal, Utah. It will take five years to clean and mount. Diplodocus Carnegii stood 16 feet high at the hips, weighed 18 tons in the flesh, had a tiny, snake-like head and an elongated neck. It browsed on trees and bushes.

DR. STEINMETZ: Charles Proteus Steinmetz, ranked with Marconi, Edison, Tesla, as one of the world's supreme masters of electricity, is dead at 58 in Schenectady. Death was due to chronic myocarditis, sudden failure striking the weakened wall of the heart. He had recently returned in a weakened condition from a lecture tour to the Pacific Coast but was believed to be in no danger. NOV. 5

Dr. Steinmetz, unmarried, had no relatives in the U.S. except a half-sister in Manhattan. But years ago he adopted J. Le Roy Hayden, his chief assistant, who, with his wife and three children, lived in Dr. Steinmetz's home and cherished him as "grandpop."

In 1889 a young American schoolmate persuaded him to come with him to America from Germany in the steerage. Steinmetz had had an intensive education but he had been a lifelong hunchback, and this, with a temporary illness, defective sight, no money, little English, almost kept him out of the U.S. But the Ellis Island officials finally admitted him on the pleas of his friend. He got a job as a draftsman from Rudolf Eickemeyer, an electrical inventor and manufacturer. Steinmetz's genius was soon recognized and he was given a laboratory of his own for magnetic testing. In 1892 the General Electric Co. took over the plant and Steinmetz was eventually transferred to Schenectady.

He was not essentially an inventor like Edison, and his name is associated with few specific devices. He was probably the greatest authority in America on electrical theory and engineering mathematics. He never received a salary from the Company, but as Chief Consulting Engineer received at his own request irregular amounts when he needed them. But his income was large. The Company built him a house and paid all his expenses. He rarely used an automobile. He never wore an overcoat or a hat, except a coonskin cap in Winter. He smoked incessantly specially made cigars which produced a maximum of smoke and a minimum of nicotine. He was the only person allowed to smoke in the plant. He had a gila monster for a favorite pet and a cactus in his garden.

NOV. 12 **THE DINNER BELL:** Another brick in the pile of evidence that is gradually being built up by Kammerer and others in favor of the theory of "inheritance of acquired characteristics" has been laid by Professor Ivan P. Pavloff, great Russian physiologist. In an address published last week, he described his latest researches on "conditioned reflexes" in animals. Dr. Pavloff's newest experiments, not yet completed, are on white mice. The rodents were trained to run to their feeding place at the sound of a bell. It took 300 repetitions of the feeding-ringing combination to make the mice run. The same thing was tried on the offspring of the original mice, and they learned the connection after only 100 repetitions. The third generation absorbed the theory after 30 lessons, the fourth required 10 and the fifth but five.

The sixth will be tested soon, but Dr. Pavloff thinks it very probable that a generation of mice will be bred that

will run to the feeding place on hearing the tinkle of the bell, with no previous lesson. [Another proponent of the theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics was the Russian, Trofim D. Lysenko, who persuaded his Government to make it official U.S.S.R. doctrine in 1948. But his theories were never fully accepted by other scientists, even in Russia, and today the doctrine is still without a home.]

NEW IMMORTAL: Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, native American, was awarded the 1923 Nobel prize for physics. This is the fourth time that a Nobel award has been made to an American scientist. The others were Albert A. Michelson, physics, 1907 (born in Germany but a U.S. citizen); Alexis Carrel, medicine, 1912 (born in France); Theodore W. Richards, chemistry, 1914, native American. [Since then scores of other Americans have received Nobel Prizes.] NOV. 26

KAMMERER DOUBTED: Last week the Viennese biologist Professor Paul Kammerer arrived in America, fresh from triumphs in England where he lectured on his research into the acquired characteristics of fire salamanders and sightless newts. Some of the most distinguished American biologists believe Dr. Kammerer's claims unscientific. In interviews he has made several rather romantic statements regarding the pliability of human and animal nature. For instance: DEC. 10

¶ Future generations of Americans will be born without any desire for liquor if prohibition is continued and strictly enforced.

¶ A Negro child brought up in Europe bleaches perceptibly, and descendants of such Negroes take on the skin color, skull dimensions, straight hair of white men, while Europeans living in Africa develop in the reverse direction.

[In 1926 a book that Professor Kammerer had written was found to be based on apparently faked evidence, and a toad with special pads on its feet that he said proved his theory of acquired characteristics turned out to be a hoax. The feet had been altered in the laboratory. Professor Kammerer committed suicide.]

THE THEATRE

With its first issue, the magazine brought its readers briefly up to date on the best plays then appearing on Broadway.

MARCH 3 **"THE SEVENTH HEAVEN"**—Helen Menken begins as the timorous sister of an absinthe-soaked shrew, but, her courage restored by love, she turns on the sister and lashes her with a black whip.

"RAIN"—A devastating attack on the missionary who uses the Bible as a club to drive lost sheep into the fold. The play is distinguished by Jeanne Eagels' acting and by real rain falling dismally throughout.

"MERTON OF THE MOVIES"—A skillful dramatization of Harry Leon Wilson's story of the movie-struck youth who quite unintentionally becomes a great comedian.

MARCH 31 **SARAH BERNHARDT**—a vital, beloved and incomparable mystery: It is one of the tragedies of the art of acting that when the last curtain falls there is nothing to hold the expression of a great personality for future generations. Sarah Bernhardt is gone (at 78 of a kidney infection, in Paris) and those who do not hold the impress of her dynamic genius on the tables of reminiscence can know her only as a cloudy legend. The divine Sarah represented the highest achievement in emotional acting. She was handicapped with an appearance which, while preserving its youth with phenomenal tenacity, was never strictly beautiful. Her art was not one of interpretation. Instead of losing herself in a character—Camille, for example—she used it simply as a mold in which to pour her own glowing vitality. She has appeared in over 200 roles, among them Hamlet and her other celebrated masculine part, *L'Aiglon*.

Bernhardt was almost fanatically patriotic, and engaged

extensively in war work both in the War of 1870 and the World War. It was during the latter that she was forced to have her leg amputated, an operation to which she submitted with spirits unimpaired.

She died cheerfully, jesting with those about her, discussing the details of her burial. She had always been fascinated by the idea of death. Among the fantastic tales centering about her is of a coffin lined with faded letters, rose-petals and other symbols of her reminiscence, in which she slept from time to time. Little beyond rumor is known of her love affairs. She herself used a horsewhip on a rival who published a malicious account of them. Her personality is wrapped in mystery and quaint anecdote. Through it all is felt the sharp impact of a great and noble spirit, a supreme artist and a magnificent woman.

"THE ADDING MACHINE" (by Elmer Rice)—The play deals with a man who kills his boss. That in itself is comprehensible, possibly even commendable. Mr. Zero (Dudley Digges) has spent 25 years adding figures. Then his employer tells him that an adding machine will take his place. You don't see the murder. You see the inside of Zero's head in the course of it. The two men and the furniture all start whirling. Figures dance fantastically against the background. Through a sudden darkness stab flashes of red fire. That is the killing. MARCH 31

At the trial, Mr. Zero tells what it means to have a life made up entirely of adding and then to have the adding taken away from you. But Justice is relentless. Mr. Zero is executed and buried. There is a scene in the Elysian Fields, where all that Zero has missed in life is his for the asking. But he finds the moral code of Heaven dubious and the company disreputable. He leaves and turns up in another quarter of the hereafter, consisting largely of a great adding machine, with which Zero is having the time of his immortal life. But he is unexpectedly packed off to Earth again, with the news that he will have to live the same old life over and over until his soul gets worn out.

The play at times seems to touch on something rather magnificent. *John Corbin*: "Best and fairest example of the newer expressionism." *Heywood Broun*: "A little is cheap, some is muddled, but it is all alive."

APRIL 7 **"THE ENCHANTED COTTAGE"**—You may fall in love with a girl because she is beautiful. Or you may think she is beautiful because you are in love with her. The latter is the interesting case with the war-battered wreck who marries a plain but good-hearted girl in order to keep his intrusive sister from coming to look after him, and then falls in love with her. The incomparable Katherine Cornell is, as usual, an event. By dint of her supreme artistry and a lot of make-up, she contrives to look only moderately lovely as the ugly bride.

Katherine Cornell needs a lot of make-up to make her look ugly.

George Bernard Shaw. "Santa Claus be blowed!" Page 167.

MAY 19 **"THE HAIRY APE"** (by Eugene O'Neill) has been passed by the British censor of plays for future production in England —all but one little word. The word is "bloody." You can write it, but you can't speak it.

JUNE 4 **"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY"**—Laurette Taylor enjoying herself in a very old-fashioned melodrama-romance in which ladies wear yard-wide hats and gentlemen lace pants. A clean show about Charles II.

JULY 16 **"VANITIES OF 1923"**—Earl Carroll has unveiled a first-rate second-class vaudeville show. With a single exception his notables are picked from infinite rows of orchids, yams and parsnips. Inadvertently Mr. Carroll picked mostly yams

and parsnips. Careful buttering of the latter with scenery and sirens rendered them barely palatable. Yet yams are yams. And yam actors should not be liberated on a stage facing 1,000 people who have paid $11.00 for the exercises.

The notable exception was Mrs. Peggy Hopkins Joyce. Mrs. Joyce is not a vaudeville actress. So many of her vagaries, nuptial and otherwise, have been chronicled in the daily bulletins that Mr. Carroll evinced an unerring flash of showmanship when he picked her for his orchid. He knew that she could neither sing nor dance. Yet the world derives a curious thrill from gazing at a woman of many marriages. [She married six times.]

DUSE: Announcement was made that Duse is coming to America. Eleanora Duse, Italian actress, is generally conceded a solitary niche of honor at the forefront of the players of the world. So amazing is her art that she will stand in shadowy greatness with Mrs. Siddons, David Garrick, Salvini, Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt. She plays only in Italian. JULY 30

Born in a wagon among the musty properties of a band of strolling players on the outskirts of Venice, she grew to womanhood behind the flickering footlights of mean country stages. At the age of 24 she fell violently in love, lost her lover, then burst suddenly into world-wide fame. Taking Rome by storm in 1885, she toured Europe, coming to America in 1893.

The story of Duse and Gabriele d'Annunzio, soldier, poet, playwright, is scarcely matched in all history. He, the great passion of her life, apparently returned her love, and for a time they lived together. It is indicative of the idolatry with which she was regarded that Roman Catholic Italy took no exception to the union, though Duse and d'Annunzio were never married. *La Gioconda*, one of the great plays of all literature, was one of the various artistic products of their life together.

The poet tired of her. In 1900 he deserted, soon to publish a novel (*Fire*) revealing to the world their secrets in intimate detail. It later came to light that through it all he had been playing simply for literary material. The shock nearly brought about Duse's death. For two decades they were estranged.

In April, 1916, d'Annunzio was shot down in airplane while scouting on the Italian front. He lay at Rome in danger

of blindness, even death. Duse rushed, unbidden, to his bedside. Partial reconciliation followed.

Her art rises to supremacy through her magnificent repression, her submersion of personality in her part, her eager spirit. Bernard Shaw declared her incomparably the superior of Bernhardt, after witnessing their rival interpretations of *La Dame aux Camellias.* Because she lost her fortune in the War, Duse reappeared two years ago after a 15-year retirement. She is 64. Owing to her age and failing health, she plays only twice a week.

AUG. 6 **A HERO SHORTAGE:** There is a shortage of heroes. Glenn Hunter (*Merton of the Movies*) is the only young American with any semblance of a reputation. Roland Young's glorious portrayal of General Burgoyne in *The Devil's Disciples* gives him a foothold somewhere below the niches of the famous. To those who rush with arguments regarding Leslie Howard, Joseph Schildkraut, Jacob Ben-Ami, Geoffrey Kerr, it need only be said that all of them first saw the sunlight and the footlights on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

The heroine situation is more encouraging. Helen Menken, Helen Gahagan [later Helen Gahagan Douglas, from 1945 to 1950 a Democratic member of Congress from California], Margalo Gilmore, Katherine Cornell have all turned the earlier corners that mark the narrow road to greatness. Each one of these can show an American birth certificate.

SEPT. 3 **"ARTISTS AND MODELS"**—*Variety*, trade paper of the theatre, stated that *Artists and Models* was the "dirtiest review" (in point of risqué jokes) ever put on in New York and that if the police did not stop it, nothing else could. Lee and J. J. Shubert, the producers, exhibit an entire chorus with unveiled bosoms. Thus far the police have waved no clubs.

SEPT. 17 **"POPPY"**—Madge Kennedy sings very well and becomes therefore very nearly the perfect set-to-music heroine. One faultless feature is sufficient for the normal musical comedy. But *Poppy* is abnormal. It has in addition to Miss Kennedy the funniest comedian at present exhibiting in New York. He is W.C. Fields, hitherto chiefly known as a smasher of cigar boxes. Now he too has opened his mouth. He is promptly promoted to our first families of funny men.

APATHY. A SORRY SEASON: The blare of trumpets with which the new season opened six weeks ago still echoes about the country, but the echoes along Broadway are ominously hollow. The season so far is a failure. The two productions that have been pronounced permanent by the standards of public avidity for admission are both musical, *Poppy* and *Artists and Models*. The former is popular because it is highly diverting; the latter because it contains the most lavish display of feminine anatomy the American stage has ever known. Virtually the entire list of dramatic ventures is watered stock. Thin, rapid-fire comedies are numerous. Maundering melodramas rear their ghastly heads in several houses that were built for better things.

"THE SWAN"—One of those rare and treasured experiences NOV. 5
that more than justifies even a season as tawdry as this is *The Swan* by Franz Molnar. It is a castle in Spain, captive and come abroad to display its graces to a murmuring world. To Eva Le Gallienne is entrusted the important title rôle—a beautiful (modern) princess in love with a handsome tutor. Miss Le Gallienne is a very quiet actress, expressing with a poignant emphasis that she who would be queen cannot employ the palace as a playroom for emotion. Basil Rathbone is her tutor; Philip Merrivale the prince who would make her his queen.

MADAME SANS GÊNE: The horn of France's theatrical plen- NOV. 26
ty is to be opened and two of the choicest bits transferred for brief consumption in America. Réjane, tragedienne who has succeeded Bernhardt in the first place in the hearts of France, will come over within a year; next September comes the Folies Bergères. Gabrielle Réjane is nearly 70. She mirrors the expressive soul of France, seemingly the essence of vivacity and animation. She has toured America several times, making her most notable success in *Madame Sans Gêne* in 1893. France believes that Réjane can surpass Duse.

INEXCUSABLE: TIME in its issue of Nov. 26 reported the news DEC. 3
that Réjane, famed French actress, would shortly come to the U.S. The report was picked up from a metropolitan daily and was not properly verified. Less than the usual amount of inves-

tigation would have revealed that the great Réjane has been dead these two years.

DEC. 10 **"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"**—Lionel Barrymore portrays the clown who could stir the stream of life with rippling laughter for everyone but himself. Alexander Woollcott: "Lionel Barrymore deepens an old conviction that they do not make many actors like him in any one generation."

"HAMLET"—John Barrymore is rapidly becoming recognized as America's greatest actor. He gave an even greater interpretation of Hamlet than the one which last season broke the world's record for consecutive performances (101).

DEC. 24 **G.B.S. PROVES HIMSELF AN INCORRIGIBLE IDEALIST:** George Bernard Shaw presented to the world, with the season's greetings, three gifts—a play, a speech, a remark. The remark he sent in response to a typically American request for his views on Santa Claus: "Santa Claus be blowed!—(signed) G. Bernard Shaw, Adelphi Terrace, London." The speech discussed the question: "Is Civilization Desirable?" Shaw answered that whether or not it is desirable it is rapidly being destroyed. "But," added the mocking, mordant, misanthropic Shaw, "nobody will take any notice of me. Nobody ever has."

And now the world, tired of this giver of evil gifts, discovers that in his new play *Saint Joan* the old man has brought back to life a brave and beautiful and altogether lovely and lovable creature—Joan of Arc. She does not trail clouds of glory, nor converse with winged angels. She is the lass rather than the Maid. Withal she is a masterful character with an instinctive rather than conscious mastery. She is on a man's errand and she deals with men manfully. Shaw's play is totally modernized, and even American slang salts the speeches of his characters. His mocking wit runs through it. Yet even Shaw's wit cannot destroy Shaw's emotion. In writing this play the old sinner and cynic writes himself down as an incorrigible idealist.

RELIGION

METHODISTS IN RUSSIA: The Soviet government has requested that a committee be appointed from the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to help reorganize the churches of Russia. The Soviet government has found in the social creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America (adopted in 1912) the following principles: Protection of the worker from forced unemployment, old age pensions, minimum wage, reduction of hours of labor, and the most equitable division of the product of industry which can be devised. Bishop Nuelsen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who recently returned from Russia, reports that the Soviet no longer interferes with the worship of any sect that does not oppose the government. MARCH 3

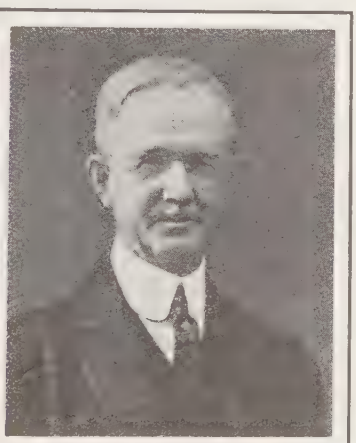
GROWTH DURING 1922: The Federal Council of Churches, which includes 30 denominations and three-fourths of the Protestant church membership, reports that 1922 brought into all churches an increased membership which was 50% above the average of the last five years. APRIL 7

THE CHURCH PRO-LEAGUE: The churches of the world are still keeping the question of world peace in their plans and prayers. The Episcopal convention of the diocese of Boston last week passed a resolution demanding the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations—as a Christian duty to establish world peace. The most significant news of this week is the meeting in Zürich of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, which includes all Christian churches of the world except the Roman Catholic. It holds that the League is the best means of international justice and that the task of the churches is to inspire an enthusiasm for the great conception. APRIL 28

HONEST CONFESSION: It is a notorious fact that nations, as nations, never repent. But individual acts and words make MAY 5

a bridge for international understanding. Last week, before 5,000 German-Americans, Cardinal Michael Ritter von Faulhaber of Munich admitted freely that his countrymen and the Imperial German Government had made grave mistakes both before and during the war. He apologized personally for the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the invasion of Belgium and other acts of his fatherland.

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick. He does not know how Christ was born.



Bishop Blake. "I am not a Bolshevist, I am not a reactionary." Page 171.

JUNE 4 **FOSDICK:** William Jennings Bryan and a slight majority of the governing body of the Presbyterian Church know how Jesus Christ was born. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and many leading Presbyterian ministers do not know. The difference is typical of all differences between Christian "Conservatives" and Christian "Liberals." At the General Assembly Dr. Bryan won his fight to condemn sermons delivered by Dr. Fosdick (a Baptist) in a New York Presbyterian Church. The anti-Fosdick resolution provides that if Dr. Fosdick continues to preach he shall conform to the following doctrines which the Assembly voted as "essential": 1) the men who wrote the Bible made no mistakes because the Holy Spirit guided them; 2) Jesus Christ was born of Mary, a Virgin; 3) He rose from the dead with the same physical body with which He died; 4) He worked miracles.

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, a leading Presbyterian of New York, sharing Dr. Fosdick's views, declares that none of

these doctrines are essential. Dr. Coffin's attitude: 1) the Bible is not without error. It is the Word of God only in so far as it accords with the Word made flesh in Christ; 2) "I do not know how our Lord was born, and I certainly refuse to teach the Virgin birth as essential doctrine;" 3) Death did not conquer Christ, but the Scriptures do not teach a physical resurrection; 4) Jesus did not consider faith in His miracles essential. Dr. Coffin teaches that loyalty to Christ is the one essential.

"MODERN BIBLE": The University of Chicago Press will presently issue a version of the New Testament translated by Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed from the original Greek into American vernacular. The passage *Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven* now reads: "Blessed are they who feel their spiritual need, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to them." The words *I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal* now read: "I am only a noisy gong or a clashing cymbal." SEPT. 3

ALL-CHURCH SYMPOSIUM: Challenged by charges of cowardice and indifference, the Church issued a manifesto on the subject of "Industrial Relations and the Churches." All American churches of any considerable membership took part and the manifesto, which is in the form of a symposium, was edited by a Catholic and a Protestant to explain Catholic, Jewish and Protestant teachings on the subject. OCT. 22

The Catholics emphasize: "Industrial relations are human relations, and therefore subject to the moral law." Wages must be sufficient to support the wage earners in reasonable and frugal comfort. Labor organizations are permitted.

Judaism points out that the primary purpose of industry is to free men and equip them for "the larger life."

The Protestant position: the intrinsic worth of personality makes "even the least" to be of greatest importance to God and society; the motive of service makes property subordinate to spiritual needs. The majority of the contributors agreed that the church is directly concerned with industrial conflict and will be called upon to investigate disputes.

PRESTIGE: When Achille Ratti ascended the throne of the Popes at Rome 20 months ago, the surprised world grasped NOV. 12

one fact: he had been an Alpine climber. It overlooked the fact that the new Pope—Pius XI—had been acting as Papal nuncio in Poland. Through his Polish representatives on the frontier, Pius XI has advanced the Roman Catholic Church in Russia by non-political benevolence. If the revolution destroys the monopoly of the Russian Church, and if Russia gradually abandons communism the Roman Catholic Church may find itself presented with a unique opportunity to establish itself in the vastness of Russia.

NOV. 26 **METHODISTS AND BOLSHEVISTS:** "I am not a Bolshevist and I am not a reactionary, thank God! I am a little of both." Such was the defense of the Rt. Rev. Edgar Blake of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, for giving aid and comfort to the Living Church of Soviet Russia. Bishop Blake had been summoned home for trafficking with the Russian Church. He faced censure, but he came off, not only without censure, but with a measure of commendation. The inception of the matter was last Spring when the Methodist Church was asked by the Soviet Government to aid in the reorganization of the Russian Church. The board was later recalled, but Bishop Blake attended in private capacity, pledged $51,000 to educate young Russian priests and made an address defending the Soviet Government.

Bishop Blake argued that the Living Church is backed by the majority of the Russian people, that it is saving religion for Russia by keeping the churches open, that it is strengthened by official toleration, that it is working towards an approximate Methodism, and that it is necessary for the Methodists to extend aid to the Russian Church to forestall Roman Catholic overtures.

The Bishops considered Bishop Blake's defense in closed session and passed a resolution thanking him for "fidelity and devotion" in carrying out "a delicate mission."

ART

A BRIGHTNESS FROM THE PAST: "Six of the rarest tapestries of Medieval France, woven bits from a dimming past, but bright themselves despite their centuries of age," are now in the possession of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., having cost him $1,100,000. Unless prevented by the French Government they will soon be hung on the walls of Mr. Rockefeller's home, 4 West 54th Street, Manhattan. The French press is indignant. MARCH 3

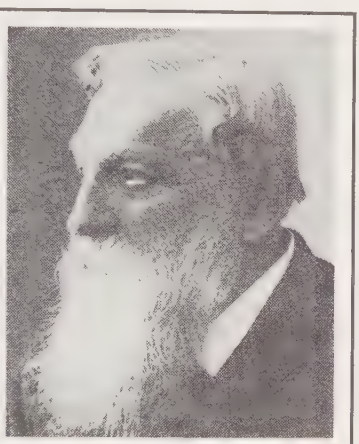
The six glorious relics are a series depicting the "Hunt for the Unicorn," symbol of chastity and immortality. The unicorn, an animal of dazzling whiteness, is the central figure. He ranges through forests of millefleur backgrounds, followed by hunters and eager dogs. Mr. Rockefeller bought them from the present Duc de La Rochefoucauld, whose family castle the unicorn has adorned since 1450 and who, the French claim, promised to keep his treasures in France. [These tapestries were eventually hung in The Cloisters museum in New York, built and endowed by Rockefeller money.]

CUBISM ON THE WANE: Clive Bell, distinguished English critic and pontiff of modernism, declares cubism is in decline. It has served its purpose of freeing art from conventional restraints, and is in danger of becoming itself a mere convention.

NEW HUNT FOR THE UNICORN: Not only is the French Government disgruntled at the departure from France of the celebrated unicorn tapestries, but the United States Government thinks there was something wrong with their arrival here. It is even suggested that John D. Rockefeller, Jr. actually bought the tapestries here and then shipped them to London in order to avoid paying the income tax of about $377,000. They were admitted to this country duty free, as antiques, but are still held by customs authorities in a vault. MARCH 10

Europe's choicest treasures are slipping from her at an astonishing rate. Every effort has been made by the English to keep their treasures, but their loss is mournfully recognized as part of "the price of civilization."

Claude Monet. No longer blind, he has started to paint again.



Auguste Rodin. The sculptor is said to have died of cold. Page 174

MARCH 17 **CLAUDE MONET:** Claude Monet, blind French painter and last of the great Impressionists, recovered his eyesight after a surgical operation at which his oldest friend, ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau, stood at his side to cheer him. Monet, 83, has been blind for several years. He was working, when his eyesight failed, on the last of his great series—300 separate paintings of a single lily pond in his garden.

The musical expression, "Air, with variations," is true in many senses of Monet's greatest work. The famous series are exquisite color harmonies—blurred if the observer stands too close, vivid and truthful if he steps back. It is not likely that Monet will paint another of the remarkable "series." But at least he has recovered, for himself, what he chiefly sought in art—the pageant of moving light and air.

SAINT-GAUDENS' RATINGS: Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of the art department of the Carnegie Institute, says that in the year 1922 Great Britain "went down perceptibly" in art, while France advanced. He believes the chief talent in England today to be that of an American, John Singer Sargent. After

him come the English painters, Augustus John and Sir William Orpen. In France, where "the extremists are dwindling," there are Guillaumin, Signac, Lerolle, Flandrin, Simon and many others.

RODIN'S DEATH: Paris has been deeply shocked by a report of the circumstances of the death [in 1917] of the great Impressionist sculptor, Auguste Rodin. A book by Rodin's secretary states definitely that Rodin died of cold, neglected by friends and officials of the state, while his sculptures, which he had given to the nation, were kept warmly housed in a centrally heated museum at public expense. His case was so desperate that he asked to be permitted to have a room in the museum, formerly his own studio. The official in charge refused. Other officials and friends promised coal but never sent it, though his situation at Meudon was apparently well known to all of them.

"CAN'T SIGN BUILDINGS": Henry Bacon was awarded the gold medal and highest honor of the American Institute of Architects—a tribute to his Lincoln Memorial in Washington. President Harding presented the medal after Mr. Bacon had been escorted to the Memorial by hundreds of artists and statesmen who walked along the lagoon under the light of torches. Royal Cortiossoz, *New York Tribune* critic, spoke for the artists. He said that America has done more in architecture than in any other art. Despite that fact, architects are not famous. Buildings are not signed. Thus men know of Whistler but not of Richardson who did the Trinity Church at Boston. Thus men know of Sargent but not McKim who did the Pennsylvania station in New York. Bacon was described as "an embodied conscience." A classicist, who has made the "classic idiom" his own, he designs with scrupulous care. The Lincoln Memorial is the culmination of his art. MAY 28

THEFT: Thieves entered the E.B. Crocker Art Gallery at Sacramento, Cal., lifted from its gold frame Guido Reni's *Entombment of Christ*, and escaped. A craving for a forbidden smoke had lured the curator to an upper gallery. The *Entombment,* valued at $500,000, is eight by ten inches in size and believed by experts to be the model for a larger SEPT. 10

work never completed. So great is its value that it will be difficult to market. The world will probably not see it again for many years.

SEPT. 24 **FOUND ART, MISSING BODY:** The *Entombment of Christ* was returned to a San Francisco newspaper with a note "God has forgiven me! You will find my body in Stow Lake." No body was found when the lake was dragged.

DEC. 24 **TWO REMBRANDTS:** Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia refused a check for $520,334 with which Prince Felix Yusupov of Russia would fain buy back two Rembrandt portraits, heirlooms in his family for 200 years, but conditionally acquired by Mr. Widener in August, 1921. Prince Yusupov, whose family was once reputed the "richest in Russia," found himself in financial straits in 1921. To raise immediate cash, he put up the Rembrandts, smuggled out of Russia in a manner still unexplained. Mr. Widener paid or advanced as a loan to Prince Yusupov 100,000 pounds sterling, taking over the two paintings as security. He tightened up the transaction with an iron-clad agreement, signed by the Prince, to the effect that the latter was to forfeit all right to the paintings unless on or before Jan. 1, 1924, he should pay back the 100,000 pounds plus 8% interest. This is what Prince Yusupov is now trying to do, and is prepared to do.

But now, at the eleventh hour, the young Russian nobleman finds himself confronted with further obstacles, all in that remarkable agreement. It seems that the Prince is not supposed to buy back his treasures until "the terrible conditions in Russia have readjusted themselves" and the war-impoverished Prince "finds himself in the position to keep and personally enjoy these wonderful works of art." Virtually, he must wait until the present Soviet regime in Russia is overthrown and the imperial Romanovs are restored to power. [Widener took the case to court and won. The paintings were later hung in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.]

MEDICINE

AN OPEN SKULL: The skull of Henry A. Brown, a patient in the Beth Israel Hospital, New York, was opened under only a local anaesthetic (cocaine) by Dr. K. Winfield Ney, and a large brain tumor successfully removed. This is believed to have been the first operation for brain tumor under a local anaesthetic. Brown was fully conscious throughout the operation, was able to answer the doctors' questions and cooperated cheerfully. His condition was such that he probably could not have survived an operation under a general anaesthetic. APRIL 7

"CURES," WHOLESALE: There have already been 2,716 applicants for the prize of $100,000 offered last year by Lord Atholstan, of Montreal, for the discovery of a cure for cancer. Claims have come from 41 countries.

WAR ON DIABETES: The campaign against diabetes mellitus continues unabated and new light on its treatment is revealed with surprising frequency. The general tendency of diabetes mortality has been upward for fully 20 years. The rise has been still faster since 1919. The rate also rises rapidly with advancing age and is higher among females than males. In New York State the death rate now hovers around 22 per 100,000, which is higher than measles or diphtheria. APRIL 21

"Insulin," perhaps the most widely heralded medical discovery of the past year, continues to show promise, though its originators claim only that it has alleviated some cases and enabled patients to assimilate a more normal diet.

THE TRUTH-COMPELLER: Scopolamin, the poisonous alkaloid anaesthetic derived from henbane, deadly nightshade and similar plants, has added another function to its established use in childbirth. A report on its value in revealing truth in criminal cases created a sensation at the meeting of the American Association of Anaesthetists. The effect of the JULY 9

drug is somewhat similar to hypnosis, inhibiting all the special senses of the body except hearing, and paralyzing the judgment and critical faculties. When a patient in this state is plied with questions, the auditory centers "set off" the chain of memory, and the replies disclose what actually happened, because the patient is powerless to contrive any deception or rational defense.

Used on prisoners at San Quentin, the drug brought out stories that "proved" an alleged murderer to be innocent and secured a confession of another. It has been employed for some time at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, principally to secure the names of deserting men from unmarried mothers. Dr. R. E. House of Ferris, Texas, has experimented with scopolamin for seven years. He does not claim its use is desirable in courts, but he believes it an invaluable agency in furnishing clues by a humane variety of third degree.

Other doctors warn that the "subconscious" mind might express itself in prejudices or hearsay or an imperfect knowledge of the facts—as is somewhat the case in dreams or with certain other anaesthetics. Confessions induced by the drug could not be upheld in court because of the constitutional provision against self-incrimination.

JULY 30 **VORONOFF:** Serge Voronoff, the Russian surgeon of Paris who leaped into notoriety about three years ago with his gland transplantation experiments, came into his own at the International Congress of Surgeons in London last week, when 700 of the world's leading surgeons applauded the success of his work in the "rejuvenation" of old men. Voronoff presented moving pictures showing the transference of monkey glands to human beings, with "before-and-after" effects on three specimen cases—men aged 65, 74 and 77 in more or less advanced stages of decrepitude. Within four to 20 months after the operations, the films showed them hale and active, apparently in middle age, riding horseback, rowing and doing other athletic feats.

The "gonads" or reproductive glands (ovaries and testes) form the basis of Voronoff's work. The primary business of gonads is to produce ova and semen, but they also contain so-called interstitial cells, secreting hormones which affect the secondary sex differences as well as the general vigor and well-being of the entire system.

Voronoff puts his patient and a healthy young monkey side by side on operating tables. A local anaesthetic is given to the man, and a general one to the monkey. The incisions are made, and one of the monkey's gonads is sliced into six pieces thin enough for the interstitial cells of the patient quickly to interpenetrate them. Within a few weeks the new tissue becomes contiguous with the old, and its hormones begin their beneficial flow. Blood pressure diminishes, muscles regain their spring, sight improves, metabolism is intensified, and new hair grows.

Voronoff told the surgeons that a great park is being constructed in Africa under French auspices for the breeding of chimpanzees and other apes and monkeys. The reason for the use of these species is, of course, their physiological similarity to man. All of the experiments so far have been done on men. Corresponding operations with women are possible, but more difficult, owing to the greater inaccessibility of the female gonads.

MEASLES CONQUERED?: An improved method of immunization against measles was announced by Dr. Émile Roux, successor of Pasteur as head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris. In 1911, it was found that temporary immunity might be obtained by injecting 10 cubic millimeters of serum from convalescent measles patients. Now the doctors have greatly extended the period of immunization by giving a second injection of one cubic millimeter of blood from a person in whom the disease is acute. When repeated several times at monthly intervals, this produces thorough immunization. The results so far are sufficient to check epidemics, it is claimed. JULY 30

FOOT SIZES: The National Association of Chiropodists met in New York with a thousand foot-doctors in attendance and adopted a report in which New York City is credited with having the smallest and poorest-shaped feet in the country. The average size of women's shoes worn in New York is $4\frac{1}{2}$ (vs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 for Philadelphia and St. Paul); of men's, 6 (vs. 8 to 9 in the other cities.) AUG. 20

NOBEL PRIZEMAN: That Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, discoverer of insulin, will receive the next award of the Nobel AUG. 27

Prize for Medicine seems logical from a survey of the scientific achievements of the past year. He is 31 years old, the son of a farmer living at Alliston, Ont. He worked on his father's homestead until he was 19. Graduating from medical school, he entered the Canadian Army, became a battalion surgeon and was wounded at Cambrai. Invalided to England, he returned to Canada and became a laboratory assistant. By chance he soon became interested in the internal secretions of the pancreas and began experimenting with methods of extracting them. Recently, Banting and his assistants have found insulin in other tissues than the pancreas—the liver, spleen, thyroid and even muscle tissue.

Dr. R. E. House's truth drug comes from deadly nightshade. Page 176.

Nobel winner Banting: "The greatest service would be to leave me alone."

OCT. 8 **ELIXIRS OF LIFE:** Evidence pro and con on the question of sex gland "rejuvenation" continues to pile up. A public discussion between Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association and Dr. Harry Benjamin, of New York, a disciple of Eugen Steinach [a Viennese surgeon who performed operations similar to Voronoff's] brought out several differences. Dr. Fishbein's points:

1) It has not yet been proved whether the reproductive cells of the sex glands or the interstitial cells between them are the source of the hormones which determine sex characteristics; 2) Two elderly men who had the Steinach operation died shortly thereafter from apoplexy or arteriosclero-

sis; 3) The results of cases of so-called rejuvenation may be psychological; 4) The stimulation of one part of the body without a general restoration of the whole structure may have serious consequences; 5) Proper observance of hygienic law is the only sure way of prolonging life. "There is as yet no royal road to rejuvenation."

Dr. Benjamin conceded much of Dr. Fishbein's argument, but made the following rejoinder: 1) The elderly patients who died had foolishly overdone their indulgence in "wine, women and song," thus overtaxing their systems; 2) Autosuggestion was ruled out, because in several cases the changes were observed without the patient's knowledge of the character of the operation.

WELL WON: Banting got it. He announced that he would share his part of the 1923 Nobel medicine award with Dr. C. F. Best, 23 years old, a co-worker in the insulin researches. The exact objective of Dr. Banting's new research (into the endocrine glands which effect the general vitality of the body) is not known. He plaintively protests: "The greatest service people could render me would be to leave me alone to my work." NOV. 5

BIRTH CONTROL: Revelations of the existence of a quietly functioning "birth control clinic" at Fifth Avenue (Manhattan) combined with agitation over a clinic in Chicago have again placed in the foreground of public attention one of the most vexed and important of medico-social problems. DEC. 17

The U.S. is now the only civilized country, with the possible exception of Japan, which places absolute legal restrictions on the dissemination of information on methods of preventing conception. The present Federal legislation consists mainly of Section 211 of the Penal Code, enacted in a flurry by Congress in 1873. It reads in part: "Every obscene, lewd or lascivious book, pamphlet or other publication of an indecent character and every article designed or intended for preventing conception is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter."

This and later statutes, lumping all forms of contraceptive information indiscriminately with pornography, prohibit the dissemination of such articles or knowledge. In most States the action of the law depends on judicial interpretation.

The New York statute specifically excepts from its prohibitions articles "used by physicians lawfully practicing, for the cure or prevention of disease." It is this loophole which has made possible the operation of the present Fifth Avenue "clinic" by the American Birth Control League, Mrs. Margaret Sanger's organization. The clinic has been running since Jan. 1, 1923 and has advised 900 women gratis, during that period.

The argument of the birth control propagandists is that it is the lower classes, economically and mentally, who have the largest families, contribute the largest share of paupers, defectives and diseased persons, and are also shut off from sources of information on birth control which many physicians give to their private patients.

Birth control propagandists are in the habit of imputing interested motives to their opponents: doctors fear loss of obstetrical patronage, clergymen want a plentiful supply of church members, military men want "cannon fodder," politicians want voters, captains of industry want cheap labor, etc. "Foxes think large families among the rabbits highly commendable" is the way one man put it.

Opponents of birth control base their objections chiefly on the danger of widespread immorality if contraceptive information is freely available. The fear of pregnancy they believe to be the most effective check to promiscuity with the majority of people. Birth control is artificial, unnatural and an offense against the laws of God. There is likely to be a clash over the entire subject in the 68th Congress.

DEC. 24 **NEW FACES:** "Plastic surgery" is practiced by many competent surgeons in every large city and is attracting wide attention in America because of the activities of Dr. Henry J. Shireson, Chicago surgeon who reconstructed the nose of Fanny Brice, vaudeville actress, this summer, and was subsequently dubbed "nose quack" and "chased out of New York" by the *Daily News*. Largely an outgrowth of the Great War, plastic surgery reached probably its greatest efficiency in American army hospitals. It was made necessary by the unusual number of jaw fractures and face injuries received in the early intensive trench warfare. The aim of the Army work was not to improve on nature but simply to restore lost parts and correct defects due to injuries and deep scars.

VITAL STATISTICS: The Bureau of the Census announced its mortality statistics for 1922. The general death rate was 11.8 per 1,000 population, an increase of 0.2 over the 1921 rate but still considerably below the 1920 rate of 13.1. The highest death-rates were in Maine and Vermont, which each had 14.7 per 1,000. The lowest were in Idaho and Montana, with 8.1 and 8.6 respectively. Among cities, Memphis had the worst record, with 17.8 per 1,000. New Orleans, Nashville, Denver and Fall River had 16 or more. Akron was the banner health city, reaching the record low of 7.5 and taking the palm from Seattle, which was second with 9.6. DEC. 31

The total number of tuberculosis deaths was 90,452. The highest rate was in Colorado, 183.3 per 100,000, but this was due in large part to the many deaths of patients attracted there for the climate. Cancer deaths increased to 80,938 or a rate of 86.8 per 100,000, which is 0.8 more than in 1921. Cancer is now the fourth killing disease in America, topped only by organic heart diseases, pneumonia, tuberculosis. [By mid-century the chief killers, in order, were heart and kidney diseases, cancer, influenza and pneumonia.]

MILESTONES

MARRIED: Ellis A. Gimbel, Jr. of Philadelphia (Gimbel Bros., dry goods) to Miss Virginia Louise Newman of New Orleans. (Louis) Richard Gimbel was his brother's best man. Six of the eleven ushers were Gimbels.

DIED: Mme. Mary Plummer Clemenceau, 73, divorced wife of Georges Clemenceau, in Paris. She was a student in a girls' school at Stamford, Conn. when M. Clemenceau was an instructor there. They were married in New York in 1869, and shortly afterward went to France, where M. Clemenceau went into politics.

DIED: Wolf, 10, son of Lad and Lady, collies made famous by the stories of Albert Payson Terhune, at Pompton Lakes, N.J. Taking his usual evening stroll, Wolf was near the railroad station when a pariah dog got in front of an on-rushing express. Wolf drove him from the tracks, but was himself killed.

MISCELLANY

In Chicago, a dance hall proprietress was arrested because she sought to arrange a dance for a "wallflower" by pointing a pistol at a stag and saying: "Dance with that red-head or I'll kill you!"

In Manhattan, a 250 lb. woman laughed herself to death over the cinema, *Clarence.*

In Paris, Madame Silvain, famed tragédienne, was acting in a Greek drama, with the sword of Damocles suspended not by a hair but by a cord over her head. Malicious colleagues cut the cord. The sword fell —so did Mme. Silvain's left ear. Last week she was awarded $2,000 damages.

CRIME

MARCH 10 **THE HERRIN HORROR RETOLD:** The second Herrin trial is on. Once more the nation will listen to the citizens of Herrin, Illinois, as they reconstruct the massacre in which 22 strike-breakers and mine guards lost their lives.

It is mid-June 1922 in the mining town. There is a coal strike on and all the mines are shut down. All is quiet. Then one day strangers begin to appear. They are armed and wear police badges. All at once the Lester mine commences a feverish production. The mine guards begin to patrol the highways. They search passersby, frighten women, are hard-boiled, as professional scabs and company detectives usually are.

The miners begin to arm, a group of them ambush a truck full of guards and kill three. It is the overt act of class warfare. Before the sun is down the miners have surrounded the Lester strip mine. They fire hundreds of shots into the company sheds and freight cars where the strike breakers have intrenched themselves. But the defenders are equipped with machine guns and three union miners are riddled.

Meanwhile Colonel Sam Hunter from the Adjutant General's office comes to town and gets in touch with Hugh Willis, a Mine Workers' official, to arrange a surrender. The defenders are telephoned and told to wait for "a white flag and a union car." They wait, but neither flag or motor appear. So they raise their own white flag, and trusting the shouts of the union miners promising them immunity, surrender. Down the dusty road they march, prisoners.

But class war has ethics of its own. One Otis Clark harangues the mob. He calls for the death of every scab. He leads away McDowell, the one-legged superintendent of the mine. McDowell's mutilated body is found hours later.

The gruesome march continues through Herrin to the cemetery. The prisoners are lined up. A mob leader says, "We are going to give you a chance to run for it." The prisoners start to run and a volley of rifle and shotgun fire from the miners slaughters 14. The survivors flee through

the woods, but are hunted all day and six recaptured. These six are led back to the cemetery and shot down in cold blood. The massacre thus over and the mob's blood lust appeased, quiet once more settles upon the sweltering town of Herrin.

HIGH COST: The climbing cost (to the public) of crime has been estimated, after exhaustive research by the National Surety Company of New York, at $30 per American individual for the past year. The total price paid by the nation for burglary, forgery, and bucket shops exceeds three billion dollars, and is approximately equivalent to the internal revenue receipts by the Government for the fiscal year 1922. The rising rates of burglary insurance must ascend automatically with the tide of crime. MARCH 17

"CAN'T GET JUSTICE": Following the acquittal of six more defendants charged with the murder during the Herrin massacre last summer, the court announced that all the indictments would be quashed. This virtually marks the end of the Herrin episode. APRIL 14

A statement from the Attorney General's office declared that "the prosecution is reluctantly obliged to admit justice cannot be obtained in Williamson county. No impartial jury can be obtained. Witnesses, at great risk of personal violence, have courageously testified to what they beheld on that fatal day, only to be impeached by witnesses who clearly were testifying falsely." "I am not going to try any more of these cases," said Mr. Delos Duty, State's attorney. "Right or wrong does not make any difference."

OIL FRAUDS: More than $100,000,000 is the estimate placed by Post Office inspectors upon the amount of money filched from the public during the past five years by oil-stock promoters operating in the State of Texas. The inspectors also report that companies and syndicates were organized, ran their course and passed into extinction by the hundreds during these five years, leaving approximately half a million stockholders scattered throughout the United States to mourn the fading of rosy dreams. It will be hard to convict the dishonest promoters. Frauds involving large stock selling enterprises are the most complex and difficult to handle of all cases arising under Federal jurisdiction.

LAW

MARCH 3 **ABOLISHING RENO:** "Married in Greenwich, divorced at Reno," has been a commonplace in the last few years. Some people have used it as a text in attacking the institution of marriage. Others, less radical, have used it as a criticism of the inequality of our marriage and divorce laws. It is ridiculous that people should find it legal to do in one part of a country what is illegal in another part—as if morality were determined by state boundaries.

This, like many other criticisms of our laws, rises because when our Constitution was drawn the United States was looked upon not as a country, but as a group of countries. It was "these United States," not "this United States." In the years since, our conception of government and habits of travel have so altered as to bring the nation together as a unit. We have modified the Constitution to conform to this change in attitude. The 13th Amendment (anti-slavery), 14th (United States Citizenship), 15th (Negro suffrage), 16th (Federal Income Tax), 18th (Prohibition), and 19th (Woman Suffrage) have all had the purpose of unifying "this United States."

Now it is proposed to nationalize divorce laws. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas has proposed a Constitutional Amendment providing for: 1) Minimum age for marriage: Girls—16 with consent of parents; 18 without. Boys—18 with consent; 21 without. 2) Divorces on the following grounds only: adultery; cruel treatment (mental or physical); abandonment for one year; incurable insanity; conviction of a felony. Except for those people who still adhere to the old conception of states rights, practically everyone is in favor of the new proposal. [It never passed.]

A SIMPLE CODE: A new organization, The American Law Institute, met in Washington with the object of simplifying American Law. Prominent judges, lawyers and professors were there to help. William Howard Taft presided at the first

meeting. The condition which brought about their meeting was the fact that the law has ceased to be an accurate science. Too many diverse precedents, too much delay, too many conflicting statutes, too little precision in the use of legal terms are the things to be remedied. In the past the solution has been a new codification of laws. Two great emperors—Justinian and Napoleon—had new codes drawn. We have no emperor to do us that service, so the members of the legal profession are taking it upon themselves. Law in this country is badly in need of the service.

THE WEAKER VESSEL: "Woman is not the 'weaker vessel'; and it is unfair to assume that when wife and husband perish together in a catastrophe, the woman died first." Connecticut proposes to enact into statute the rule of the common law that when a man and woman die in a common disaster there is no presumption as to which survived the other. MARCH 24

Speculation as to survivorship is not idle, as all the property of both husband and wife may pass to the heirs of one to the exclusion of those of the other, if it is found that the latter died first. A jury can make a finding upon very little evidence, but in many cases of automobile and aeroplane accidents, there is nothing whatever to go on. It would then be the function of the presumption to resolve the doubt, but in most cases in England and America it has been decided that any inference without evidence would be blind. In any case such as the *Lusitania*, for example, it might be shown by indirect evidence that one predeceased the other—such evidence, for instance, as would show where each was when last seen.

ANDY GUMP: Andy Gump, a rancher at Scots' Mills, Ore., announced that he will resort to the courts "to protect the dignity of his honorable name." Only recently has he learned that a fictitious comic character of the same name has been a source of income to cartoonists [see page 32]. Mr. Gump's situation is like that of a Mr. George Babbitt, a "realtor," who appeared last year with threats of an action against Sinclair Lewis, on the ground that the author had subjected him to "contumely and ridicule." MAY 28

While the law recognizes the value of a good reputation and protects every man from libel, slander or unfair compe-

tition involving the use of a trade-name, it does not allow any man such an unqualified jurisdiction over his own name as Mr. Gump seems to believe. There is no reason why an author cannot use any name he wishes, if he does not undertake such uses with the intention of bringing disgrace or ridicule upon the owner of it.

JULY 16 **PRIZEFIGHT FILMS:** Those persons who have been concerned with the exploitation of Dempsey-Gibbons "fight films" know well that:

An Act of Congress of July 31, 1912, prohibits the interstate transportation of "any film or other pictorial representation of any prizefight or encounter of pugilists, which is designed to be used for purposes of exhibition." That statute is unusually strict. But though it is illegal to import prizefight pictures into the United States, it is not illegal to exhibit them. Congress can regulate commerce, but it cannot prevent the showing of pictures.

After the Willard-Johnson match at Havana in 1915 a camera was set up eight inches south of the boundary between New York and Canada. Eight inches north of the line a box was set up and an original positive film of the fight was run off through the box in front of an electric light. Thus a film was obtained in the U.S. for exhibition. It was argued that nothing was imported except rays of light, but the Federal Courts made short work of the argument.

MILESTONES

DIED: George Juison, 47, Negro caretaker of the racing stable of Carl Wiedemann of Newport, Ky., constant companion of the race horse In Memoriam. Friends declare he died of grief over the recent defeat of In Memoriam by Zev.

DIED: Count Mattachich, Austrian nobleman and former Army officer, in Paris. Twenty years ago he eloped with Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-und-Gotha, daughter of Leopold II of Belgium, wife of Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-und-Gotha. He was at once imprisoned on a charge of forgery; she was shut up in an asylum. Six years later he carried out an abduction of the Princess. Thereafter, in spite of poverty and snubs, they never separated.

MISCELLANY

In Delmar, Del., George Morris, a plumber, was obliged to dig a hole under a house. Crawling in, he felt a stinging sensation on one arm, felt something wrapping itself around his leg. Investigation showed that Morris, who was later removed to a hospital, had invaded the lair of 27 fierce snakes.

CINEMA

MR. ZUKOR'S STORY: Producer Adolph Zukor, now in Paris, replying to the queries of French reporters as to whether Hollywood was really as wicked as all that, responded sternly in the negative. "Hollywood," said Mr. Zukor, "is a very quiet place. A *very* quiet place," he repeated emphatically. "No drinking—very little smoking. And as for the evenings—they're just as quiet! They're practically inaudible. No sound at all but the popping of the California poppies." The reporters went disconsolately away. MARCH 3

"THE PILGRIM"—Chaplin as an escaping convict turned minister presents a gorgeously funny example of custard-piety. More slapstickery and less poignance than in *Shoulder Arms* or *The Kid*, but intensely amusing throughout.

NONESSENTIAL LUXURY: The Chaplin-Negri engagement suffered a temporary setback last week. Miss Negri is reputed to have read in the papers that her fiancé felt that financial embarrassment prevented his indulging in the added luxury of matrimony. The lady was annoyed at the idea of being economized about. So she called it off. MARCH 10

"MAD LOVE"—Pola Negri succeeds in occasionally vivifying a typical sirenade, the toast of the boulevards whose specialty is driving lover after lover to ruin, death or the booby-hatch. After tenting on the old vamp ground unrepentantly, she discovers sin's ultimate wage to be strangulation and is murdered by ex-lover No. 19 at a carnival.

"TRAILING AFRICAN WILD ANIMALS"—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson are the latest tripod nimrods to return to Broadway with the pelts and carcasses (in celluloid) of giraffes and jungle tigers. In the classic English of a recent advertisement, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson bring "the mighty monarchs of the murky morass, pinioned and pictured." MAY 28

It's getting to the point where no zebra can take a drink without suddenly perceiving the camera click in the bushes of the water hole. And as for elephants taking a bath—they might just as well give it up as far as any privacy is concerned. The present film is uncommonly realistic and has been placed in the archives of the American Museum of Natural History as a scientific record.

JULY 2 **"PENROD AND SAM"**—Time was when child actors were received with hysterical applause if they were any better than downright offensive. Along came Jackie Coogan. Now child actors are a requisite on every movie lot in California. Why? Because they are adapted to a type of entertainment which is faintly damned by the adjective "wholesome." Such a picture is this latest in celluloid from the pen of Booth Tarkington. Ben Alexander [later—much later—Jack Webb's partner on TV's *Dragnet*] and Joe Butterworth carry the title roles. Newcomers, they take their place among the leaders of this children's crusade.

JULY 9 **"WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY THIS EVENING?"**—Ben Turpin, cross-eyed man, is out again. Those who cannot laugh when this strange zany plants a laden spoonful of mashed potatoes against the back of the lady he has taken to dinner must labor heavily under the burden of life. When Ben Turpin raises a glass to his lady love and remarks, "Here's Looking at You!", the incongruity of the attempt renders your commentator helpless.

AUG. 13 **"LITTLE OLD NEW YORK"**—With a pounding of drums and shrill cries of the ballyhoo herald sounding more loudly than ever, this latest product from the laboratories of William Randolph Hearst arrived in New York. A theatre was purchased and re-decorated at an expense of hundreds of thousands. A huge list of famous names was amassed for the opening night. Victor Herbert conducted the orchestra. A very singular thing thereupon took place. The picture lived up to, indeed exceeded, the golden frame of publicity.

The most startling feature of the occasion is the sudden blossoming of Marion Davies. Hitherto she has been simply a pretty girl surrounded by expensive actors and a king's ransom in scenery. No one, except Mr. Hearst's critics, ever

accused her of being an actress. In *Little Old New York* she turns the tables. She reveals a sense of comedy and a pathetic touch which quite took the critical first night audience by storm. Robert Sherwood: "Miss Davies excellent." Heywood Broun: "Really a pretty good picture."

"THE CHEAT"—The spectacle of a hot iron sinking into the white contours of Pola Negri's left shoulder should be 50¢ worth to anybody. SEPT. 3

"WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS"—Just as all children are taken to see Jacky Coogan, so all dogs should be taken to see Rin-Tin-Tin. He is a police dog who won his first medals on the battlefields of France. In the present opus he is concerned with battle, murder and sudden death in the lands where there is much ice and snow.

Rudyard Kipling gives Maude Adams film rights to his "Kim."

Edna Purviance stars in a film of revolutionary restraint. Page 193.

FILM RIGHTS TO "KIM": About 117 well-fed motion picture producers are gnashing in the neighborhood of 1,000 gold teeth over the tidings that Rudyard Kipling has parted with the film rights to *Kim*. The gnashing is particularly reverberant owing to the fact that he has given them to an amateur in the field of flickering drama—and a woman, at that! The woman and the amateur—stage star Maude Adams.

In actual fact Miss Adams is not such an amateur as the majority may suppose. Ever since her recovery from the illness which cut short her tour in 1918 she has been busy studying stage lighting and the mechanics of motion pictures. Last Spring she slipped quietly abroad under the name of M. Kiskadden. She took her plan for the film to Kipling. He immediately raised two objections: 1) That Kim should be played by a boy rather than a girl; 2) that the film should be made in India. Since these were the contingent points on which the author himself had been skeptical they promptly agreed. Miss Adams secured the motion picture rights and expects to start work before next Spring.

SEPT. 10 **"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"**—This picture is a legitimate example of movie elephantiasis. It required, apparently, millions of horses, ten millions of men; the construction in Hollywood of Notre Dame Cathedral plus a large section of old Paris. All this would have been futile if the story had not furnished it with backbone and if Lon Chaney had not provided a singularly fine performance in the title rôle. The combination affords massive and effective entertainment.

The producers have edged a little further along the trail of terror than any of their predecessors. It seems that fearful brutality as an emotional seasoning eludes the censor's shears. Quasimodo, the hunchback, writhes, twists and gnashes and is finally flogged with metal-tipped lashes. These things appeal enormously to the cinema population. It must be said for the benefit of Hugo addicts that the plot is sacrificed for the sake of a happy ending. This sacrifice seems reasonable in view of the preponderance of movie addicts over Hugo addicts.

SEPT. 17 **"THE WHITE SISTER"**—Lillian Gish can unquestionably wring more salt water out of the American population than any other cinema actress. There is something about her hopeless wistfulness that squeezes sobs from the coldest heart. The locale is Italy; the plot rests on a burned will, a departing lover, a nunnery. The picture is consistently worthwhile.

"ROSITA"—Mary Pickford returns to the screen with her clustered curls tucked on top of her head. America's so-called sweetheart becomes thereby America's married sister. She is

currently concerned with the adventures of a vagabond street singer in old Seville. The waif evolves into a countess and falls in love. There is much deep purple atmosphere. Mary's charm is enhanced with the advancing years and the disappearing curls.

"ZAZA"—Somebody must have told Gloria Swanson that her acting lacked sufficient animation—just look at what that Pola Negri gets away with. One wishes it hadn't happened—for in *Zaza* Gloria fairly tears into infinitesmal pieces everything from the scenery to the plot. Animated? She is as animated as St. Vitus. SEPT. 24

BETTER MOVIES: Pitying the cinema has attained the proportions of a national pastime. Breathes there a man with brain so dead that he has not repudiated those curly co-eds, those red-blooded "Society folk" with midnight bathing parties, those flat-footed vampires? OCT. 8

But the modern movie, clumsy as it is, is simply crowded with virtues of omission. The cinema first flickered across the screen of civilization about two decades ago. Think for a moment of the original sins now eliminated. There was, for example, that noted individual who read titles aloud. Humorous writers have made vast currency from him—or usually her. He has virtually vanished. The advance in national impudence has told him, with final severity, to shut up. Deported are spotty, flickering pictures. Gone are the five-minute waits while the operator pasted together broken film.

Though large quantities of truck are still delivered by the movie moving vans, almost every hamlet has a good film once a week. These things should prompt praise as well as pity. In many aspects the progress of the movies is miraculous rather than ridiculous.

"THE THREE AGES"—Buster Keaton's first long feature is very, very funny—in spots. It drags a bit and depends a little too much on mechanical tricks—but the high-lights are high enough to ensure a pleasant evening for almost everyone. The three ages concerned are the Stone Age, the days of the Roman Empire, and the present; the theme: that love is the same no matter in what century you meet it.

OCT. 15 **"A WOMAN OF PARIS"**—Last week it was stated in these columns that the progress of the cinema had been miraculous rather than ridiculous. In support of this contention, conscientious readers will herewith add *A Woman of Paris* to the list of examples. For some years great groups of the illuminati have been proclaiming Charles S. Chaplin an artist. Yet our good old uncles and funny old aunts, who really knew about custard pies, demurred. They said that when one comedian dropped a lighted cigar down another comedian's trousers it was not art. And for their part they couldn't see anything funny in one man hitting another in the seat of what they termed "pants." In their day the seat of the, pardon us, trousers, was a disciplinary objective; they refused to admit the right of Charles Chaplin to make it simply the butt of a jest.

Charles has justified himself. He has produced a picture which will nail up new signs at the cross-roads of cinema progress. He has not acted in the picture. Edna Purviance is the star. She will be remembered as the compelling vision who accompanied Chaplin in his early comedy wanderings. Rather more maturely moulded than in those days, her first serious effort is steadily satisfactory. The story of the picture is not important. It tells of a Parisian mistress and how her tinsel world came tumbling about her when the youth she used to love entered the gates. Profoundly interesting, however, is the revolutionary restraint employed by Chaplin. The heaving of the breast, the rolling of the eyes, in fact virtually all the fervid motions of emotion are omitted.

NOV. 26 **"WILD BILL HICKOK"**—William S. Hart has emerged after two years of intellectual contemplation—the study of American history (at least so the wondering world has been informed). His new picture is a typical Will Hart Western. Possibly his historical details are increasingly accurate. What of it? He was always inimitable—the greatest cowboy that ever faced a camera.

EDUCATION

ATHENS AND ROME REVIVE: Simultaneously with a discussion at Yale of the desirability of retaining Latin and Greek as requirements for the B.A. degree, arrives in the United States Sir Frederick Kenyon, noted classical scholar and director of the British Museum. Sir Frederick is imported by the American Classical League as a mobile expeditionary force. So far he has met little resistance. One editorial writer insists, for instance, that Latin and Greek cannot be considered defunct so long as botanists use Latin names for plants and physicians rely upon the ancient tongues for titles for drugs. MARCH 3

But compulsion is another matter. Compulsion may be desirable. Discipline is necessary to the human soul, and compulsion is necessary to discipline. It follows that Latin and Greek should be required for the B.A. degree. Greek and Roman thinking is the core of our culture. If the great universities retain no common courses in any way related to the history of the race, they will graduate men and women who have nothing in common but their clothes. They will have no ancestors whatever.

A NEW DEPARTMENT: The legislative council of the National Educational Association in conference at Cleveland was addressed in favor of the creation of a "Department of Education and Welfare" in the National Government. The general argument is that the Government should not neglect a business of such vital importance to the nation. Such a Department will not interfere with local institutions except to advise and give useful information. At the same time it can be of immense service in fighting illiteracy and helping the immigrant. MARCH 10

But opposition is bitter. Says Dr. Samuel Capen, chancellor of the University of Buffalo: "The strength of American education lies chiefly in its diversity, its flexibility, and its freedom. The schools of Nevada, for example, have never

been and should never be like the schools of Massachusetts." [The federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created in 1953.]

MARCH 24 **LATIN AND GREEK:** Professors and the study committee at Yale have voted to abolish Latin and Greek as requirements for admission. The matter is for the Corporation to decide, however, and the loyal Latinists have not given up hope.

APRIL 7 **SOME DEFECTS:** Witnesses to a general and growing dissatisfaction with the American school system need no subpoena to testify. The stand is now occupied by Casper F. Goodrich, a retired Rear Admiral, who would weed out the unfit and set them to their proper tasks. The fit he would educate to greater fitness. He would avoid as he would the devil the folly of "trying to make high-speed tools out of pig iron."

To this Mr. Jim Blake, writing in *The Outlook,* would reply that the Admiral overlooks the claims of pig iron. It would like nothing better than an infusion of tungsten. And it suffers when it is told to stay pig.

MAY 5 **ANOTHER FLOOD?:** Miss Bernice Goldstein of Oneonta, N.Y., a member of the scholastic fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa at Syracuse University, will be unable to graduate because she cannot learn to swim. Whether the rule is due to love of Greek culture or fear of another flood is not known.

MAY 28 **MOVIES:** In 20 years children will be taught through motion pictures and not through books. Thomas A. Edison says so, and he is the accepted mentor of current civilization. With characteristically poor logic, Mr. Edison bases his contentions upon the hypothesis that "Knowledge is received 85% through the eye," thereby implying that books are absorbed through a sense either of hearing, feeling, tasting or smelling.

JUNE 25 **MEIKLEJOHN OF AMHERST:** President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst is a liberal and a great educator. He was brought to Amherst eleven years ago to shake up a rapidly decaying College. He had a definite theory of education which he proceeded to put into action: that education is a stimulus to inquiry and speculation rather than a mere communication of dogma. President Meiklejohn believed that his theory could

best be realized by keeping Amherst a small College. He was inevitably opposed to mediocre teaching. And he was against the use of professional coaches in college athletics.

The result was to array against himself those older alumni who resented a system which trained young men to ask questions, those teachers whom he had been compelled to remove, those graduates who thought of their College as a booster thinks of his home town. When a rumor went abroad that the trustees were to ask President Meiklejohn for his resignation this year, there was a student blow-up. The Seniors voted not to accept diplomas. The junior class prepared to leave College. [Meiklejohn was forced to resign at Commencement time, and 13 seniors refused to accept their diplomas.]

GREAT SEAT SHORTAGE: Last week the children of America marched off to public school. When they entered their classrooms about two million of them could not find a place to sit down. They had either to go home or interfere with the education of two million others by necessitating "part time" instruction. Not shortsightedness alone is responsible for the STANDING ROOM ONLY sign upon the nation's schoolhouse door. Prosperity has released a host of wage-earners of school age. When ends meet easily at home children are packed off to school and kept there. SEPT. 17

LIES!: The prevailing nonchalance of Washingtonians (D.C.) who are dependent upon Congress for nurture was disturbed by the discovery that 20,000 of their children were being supplied with hand-me-down text-books which described Germany as an Empire surmounted by the Kaiser, and St. Petersburg as the home of Tsar Nicholas, the Tsarina and Tsarevitch. OCT. 1

TRAITORS: A plot against America has been detected. Henry Cashman, member of the Wisconsin University Board of Regents and the State Legislature, declared last week that a grave peril is being courted by any State which sends Rhodes scholars to Oxford: "The object of Rhodes scholarships is to extend British rule and ultimately to recover the United States. This scheme makes traitors of some of America's finest young men!" DEC. 17

THE PRESS

MARCH 3 **THE "KEPT PRESS":** That the big metropolitan papers are "kept" by department stores (who advertise) and that the big papers are afraid to print the truth about the people who own these stores is the not infrequent charge of Mr. Upton Sinclair and his kind. A fortnight ago young John Wanamaker II, son of the president of the New York and Philadelphia Wanamaker stores, was sentenced to six months in a French prison—charged with having signed spurious checks. The *New York World, Herald, Tribune, American* ran the story on Page 1; *The News* on Page 2; *The Times*, on Page 3; *The Call* [a Socialist paper] not at all.

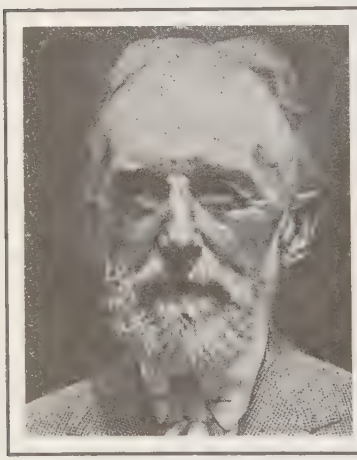
MARCH 17 **GUILTY CONSCIENCE?:** Said Thomas A. Edison: "I wish that the newspapers would print more of the kind of thing you see in *The Literary Digest*. That has been a great success. It has no scandal." This vexed the New York *Daily News*: "Newspapers print the news. That's why they're called newspapers. That part of the news happens to be scandalous is the fault of the people who make it, not the fault of the newspapers."

APRIL 14 **SERMONS IN CURTIS:** Cyrus Hermann Kotzschmar Curtis started life with three cents. All his life he founded or bought papers doomed to failure, but never once did he fail. He is a master of business but it has not enslaved him. He works hard. He enjoys vacations. His associates adore him. He is a perfect judge of men. He is public spirited. He never took music lessons but can play the organ marvellously. He has a very big yacht.

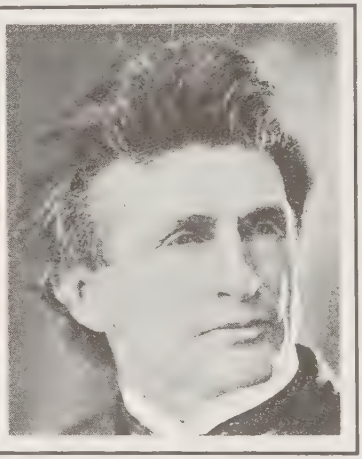
The above is the substance of what his son-in-law, Edward W. Bok, has vouchsafed to the American public in a book (*A Man From Maine*). The book is not a biography; it is a moral treatise. The moral is directed to all young men. "Look at Mr. Curtis," it says on every page. "He started with zero, he was honest, he found business to be a glorious adventure,

he made a lot of money. You can do the same! Look at Mr. Curtis! He did it." How, is never explained.

Cyrus Curtis was a pioneer in his insistence upon clean and true advertising. He even eliminated from *The Ladies' Home Journal* all cosmetics advertisements because he did not approve of rouge. But the biography of this magnificently capable publisher remains to be written.



Publisher Cyrus Curtis dislikes rouge, so his magazine drops cosmetics ads.



Bernarr Macfadden: "Make Your Kitchen Your Beauty Parlor."

"CUSS THE GOVERNMENT": A city cannot sue a newspaper for criticizing the city's government. The Supreme Court of Illinois threw out a libel suit brought by the City of Chicago against *The Chicago Tribune*. Goaded by attacks against his notorious administration, William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago until two weeks ago, brought suit in the name of the city. Damages of $10,000,000 were claimed on the grounds that the city's credit had been hurt. Says *The Tribune*: "What is established today is the fundamental right of the American citizen to cuss the government and do anything except advocate overthrow and violence." APRIL 28

A "GOD-DRIVEN" PEN: No food for 30 days, steady work and an hourly drink of water—that is the program of Bernarr Macfadden. Macfadden is the publisher who has capitalized the interest of the human body, particularly the female. According to the caption which appeared beneath his JUNE 4

picture in a recent advertisement of himself, he is "Father of Physical Culture, whose God-driven pen has made millions think." A short biography culled from the same advertisement:

"For nearly forty years Mr. Macfadden has been hammering away at ideals that are a fixed part of his nature. He believes that everybody should be strong. Five years ago Mr. Macfadden started out to become a real publisher, not because he cared for the money, fame or success, but because of the power that he would secure in carrying on his propaganda. At that time he controlled *Physical Culture Magazine*, which had a little more than 100,000 net monthly circulation. Today he controls six magazines (*Physical Culture, True Story, Beautiful Womanhood, Metropolitan, Brain Power, Movie Weekly*), with a circulation of nearly two million monthly, and he says this is only the beginning!"

Last week, with nothing to eat, Mr. Macfadden was busy rushing his six magazines to press. In the June number, *Beautiful Womanhood* contains the following features: "How I Came to Hate My Lazy Husband," "Can a Woman Think?," "Make Your Kitchen Your Beauty Parlor," "Are Petting Parties Dangerous?" From an editorial signed by Mr. Macfadden: "If your life, dear reader, has not been dotted here and there with glorious experiences, you are yourself to blame." And from the blurb: "Help us, dear reader, to give this publication the influence which it deserves."

MR. MUNSEY BUYS: Frank A. Munsey has bought another evening newspaper, *The New York Globe*, and thereby becomes owner of the largest circulation in New York City with the exception of William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Munsey's New York papers are *The Herald*; *The Sun*; and *The Telegram*. Munsey papers are Republican. Antiquarian interest attaches to *The Globe* because its unbroken record of publication since 1793 makes it the oldest daily in the United States. Noah Webster founded it under title of *American Minerva*, supposedly at the instigation of Alexander Hamilton and obviously for the purpose of supporting President Washington's second administration.

JUNE 11 **THE GREAT CONSOLIDATOR:** The "Oldest Daily Newspaper in the United States" has been consolidated out of existence.

As anticipated when Mr. Munsey bought *The Globe*, he merged it with *The Sun* to give the latter paper Associated Press service which it lacked.

LORIMER'S DRAMA OF WORK: And who is the greatest magazine editor of today? "George Horace Lorimer," think many. In an interview last week apropos of his 25 years' editorship of the *Saturday Evening Post*, he unlocked the secret of that paper's success. "The *Post*," said Mr. Lorimer, "mirrors the drama and romance of work." The English idea of a magazine is to reflect the leisure classes. Not so Mr. Lorimer's. And his conception of a magazine has brought the *Post* from a 16-page weekly of 1,800 circulation to a 168-pager with 2,500,000.

SUCCESSFUL: The sale of a newspaper is not generally dig- JULY 2
nified by announcement from the White House. But of course it is different with the *Marion* (Ohio) *Star*. The owner of its majority stock sold his interest after holding it for almost 39 years. Previously he had declared that he would never sell it. Now he has changed his mind. The *Star* is said to have produced an income of between $20,000 and $40,000 a year—a distinct success for a newspaper in a city the size of Marion (1920 pop.: 31,671). The successful journalist who edited it had, however, other abilities as well. He entered politics, became a Senator and finally made his way to the White House.

BRYAN *v.* CHI TRIBUNE: The Chicago *Tribune* made fun of William Jennings Bryan's utterances on evolution. Thereupon Mr. Bryan wrote a 3,000-word letter to the *Tribune*, saying that he had been treated unfairly. The *Tribune* published the letter in full. Mr. Bryan wrote that his opinion was the same as that of Presbyterians and Southern Baptists—that if the *Tribune* made fun of his views, it was ridiculing Christianity. Next day the *Tribune* replied: "We are not quarreling with Mr. Bryan because he believes or disbelieves but because he wants laws to make other people do and think as he does."

"TELEGRAPHAKO!": William Harrison ["Jack"] Dempsey de- JULY 16
feated Tom Gibbons at Shelby, Montana, one afternoon

recently. The same evening, about eight o'clock, the *New York American* (Hearst) appeared on the streets with a picture labeled a "Telegraphoto." Under the picture the *American* printed: "Gibbons began to back away from Dempsey's terrific body blows in the fourth. Here he is pressed up against the ropes. . . ." The Associated Press reports said that the only time Gibbons "went to the ropes" was in the fifteenth round.

Other New York papers discovered that the *American*'s picture was a fake and printed side by side with it a picture taken at Toledo in 1919 when Dempsey knocked out Willard. The pictures were identical except for the "doctoring" of a few details and putting a Gibbons head on Willard. The *American* was not at all flustered by the exposé. It accused the *Tribune* and *World* of mudslinging.

AUG. 13 **JOURNALIST'S LUCK:** There is such a thing as journalistic luck. When President Harding died suddenly, a representative of the Associated Press was waiting outside the President's door in the hallway—almost deserted because it was thought that the President's health was improving. Regardless of this fact, an Associated Press man had been on hand continuously and as soon as the President collapsed the reporter was away with the news. Telegraph operators had been ordered not to leave their instruments. Only a few minutes later the news was in newspaper offices throughout the country. That was journalistic preparedness, not journalistic luck.

But what befell Samuel George Blythe and *The Saturday Evening Post* was decidedly luck. Only a few days before the President died, the *Post* published an article, "A Calm Review of a Calm Man," by Mr. Blythe. It was a review of Mr. Harding's career, a favorable estimate of his character and achievements. By a fortunate accident, Mr. Blythe "beat" all the other accounts of the President's life and personality which have since appeared.

Mr. Blythe said in part: "The real defect of the Harding Administration, as it reacts on the people, is that it doesn't make noise enough. It isn't showy enough. It is too calm. This man Harding is neither noisy nor brilliant, in the showy acceptance of that term. He is not loud and declamatory. He is a modest man—too modest, no doubt—and a calm man, a man with a philosophy that has not worked out so badly.

How much work does the President do? Rudolph Forster has been executive clerk at the White House since McKinley was President and says that the burden of work the President has to do now is five times greater than the Presidential work was in McKinley's days and three times greater than during the time Roosevelt was President."

The chance by which Mr. Blythe printed these things just when the public was eager to read them did not end there, however. Just before the President died, Mrs. Harding was reading to him, and she was reading from Blythe's article. There are various accounts of the President's last utterance, but agreeing in substance. One account had it that he said: "That's good, go on;" another that he said: "It was fine of Sam to say that; go on."

FALSELY SENTIMENTAL FICTION: An occasion of honest sorrow in the hands of over-ambitious journalists is often capitalized for sentimental purposes to the point of hypocrisy and travesty. The death of President Harding was a shock to almost everyone. Mr. Harding was generally respected, if only in virtue of his position. It is no overstatement to say that there was genuine public sorrow at his sudden death brought about by the cares of office. But such headlines as "WHOLE COUNTRY PLUNGED IN GLOOM" cluttered the press. No such thing was the case. The people were sorry, they showed public signs of respect and mourning, and went about their business with undiminished vitality. AUG. 13

The New York *Tribune* published this falsely-sentimental fiction: "It was probably the strangest silence in the city's history. This silence was maintained all day. Never was there such a lack of conversation along Broadway or Fifth Avenue, or in office or factory." The editor of this paper once received a letter from a wag: "Kindly stop our *Tribune* immediately. Grandmother died last night."

The opposite extreme of poor taste was exemplified by another Manhattan paper, *The New York Call*, which headlined: "HARDING, JOCKEYED TO TOP, DIED AT LOW EBB OF CAREER . . . GENIAL HAND-SHAKER WRECKED BY BURDEN TOO HEAVY FOR HIM." Of President Coolidge, the *Call* said: "a narrow-minded, provincial reactionary, to whom social progress is an occasion for alarm and a new idea is an offense requiring stern rebuke. His accession to the presidency is an

affliction which we must endure with the knowledge that it could hardly be worse."

AUG. 27 **THE AMERICAN MERCURY:** Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. (publishers of "Borzoi" books) announced the publication of a new magazine, *The American Mercury*. Its editors will be H.L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan. Its appearance will be monthly, beginning about the first of next year. The magazine plans to offer "a comprehensive picture, critically presented, of the entire American scene"—fine arts, politics, industrial and social relations, science. And it will strive to maintain the point of view of the "civilized minority." For several years Messrs. Nathan and Mencken have been conducting a magazine known as *Smart Set,* one of a group aimed more or less at the "uncivilized majority."

OCT. 29 **THREE PRINCETONIANS:** Recently three Princeton undergraduates called on ex-President Wilson. Since Mr. Wilson's retirement, there are very few people, and still fewer journalists, who have had the privilege of personal interviews with him. The three undergraduates were journalists, however, for they went back to Princeton and wrote of their experience for the University paper: "The Princetonians found Mr. Wilson in excellent spirits and good health and willing to converse on many topics. He recited several limericks for the amusement of the three undergraduates during their visit." That and nothing more.

The three Princetonians did not realize that a limerick from the lips of an ex-President is as rare as a cowslip from Mars. They were guilty of poor journalism. Two limericks that Mr. Wilson enjoys reciting are:

There was a young girl from Missouri
Who took her case to the jury
She said: "Car twenty-three
Has injured my knee"
And the jury said: "We're from Missouri."

There was a young prince of Siam
Who delighted in Omar Khayyam
He said to his Omar
"You are my Homer"
And Omar Khayyam said "I am."

BUSINESS & FINANCE

MILLION SHARE DAYS: The stockmarket easily proved the center of interest during the past week, which saw a remarkable succession of "million share days." Traffic continues heavy, with apparent prospect of substantial earnings during coming months. In general, prices of railroad and industrial stocks are higher than since 1920. MARCH 10

Almost equally notable was the continued advance of cotton, which broke through 30 cents. With the exception of the 43-cent high of 1920, this is the highest price for cotton since 1876. It is the boll weevil rather than "inflation" which is fundamentally responsible.

AND AUTOS: March production of motor cars and trucks broke all monthly records at 346,383—which is 57,000 over the previous record for June, 1922. A three million car year is anticipated in many quarters. APRIL 14

FINANCING A FORD: The Ford Motor Company inaugurated some weeks ago a partial payment plan for the small car buyer whereby, with the initial deposit of $5, funds could be saved to purchase a Ford car. APRIL 28

THE BOOM: A speech given to the annual convention of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover stressed the necessity of preserving the American spirit of private initiative, and warned against the extension of government control over business. Mr. Hoover had no fears that, owing to our huge stock of gold, the current trade boom would end in inflation. MAY 19

CONSTRUCTION HALTS: By all the accepted signs, the building industry has for some time been the victim of speculative construction, attended by a labor shortage and constantly mounting prices for materials and labor. Recently, large projects have been curtailed. MAY 28

Most significant has been the step taken by the Board of Governors of the American Construction Council, headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt. It has recommended that all new construction be deferred for several months, that bankers restrict speculative building loans till fall, and that all building by the government be halted over summer. The demand for buildings still outruns the supply, but prices are now so high that a disastrous collapse in the industry may occur.

Franklin D. Roosevelt refuses to be categorized as a "Tzar." He apparently seeks to make his position one of moral influence rather than of responsible authority. The first step, in either case, is to bring together into a coherent whole the 1,001 varieties of building trades. Twenty years ago F.D. Roosevelt took office as President of the Harvard *Crimson*. He has been a leading citizen ever since. Poor health and the Cox catastrophe [FDR was James Cox's running mate on the losing Democratic Presidential ticket in 1920] relegated him to the comparative seclusion of Long Island. But he is no longer an invalid. "See young Roosevelt about it" was once a by-word in Washington [where he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during World War I] as it now is in the World of Construction.

JUNE 18 **WHAT IS A BUCKETSHOP?**: The many failures of stock brokerage firms in recent years has brought to the fore the old problem of driving the "bucketshops" out of business. The legitimate brokerage firm acts as an agent for public customers in the purchase and sale of securities. It also obtains credit for such customers, thus enabling them to buy "on margin." This the broker does by borrowing the amount the customer owes from a bank upon the collateral of the stock certificate. The customers never actually see the stock certificates they buy; many are deposited with the bank which is putting up the loan.

This practice is in every way legal and legitimate. But owing to the fact that most customers do not fully understand the business, it permits unprincipled brokers to sell out their customers' stock as fast as it is purchased—which is "bucketing." If the customer asks where his stock is, he is told that it is at a bank, and he has to take the broker's word for it. The "bucketing" broker profits from this underhanded practice by charging interest to the customer when

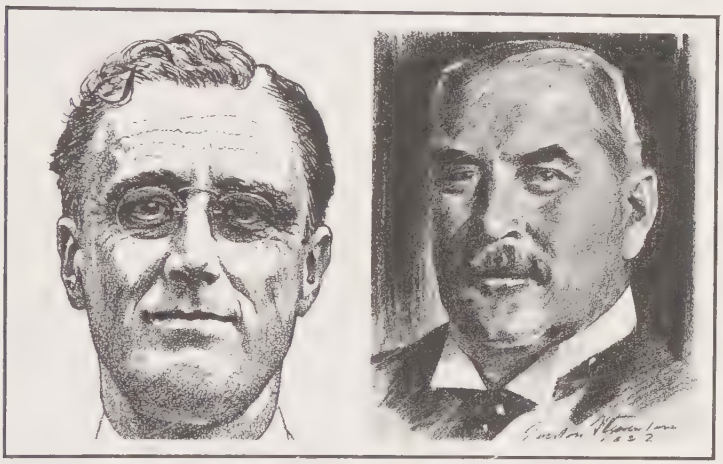
he is not actually borrowing money at all—he has already sold his stocks out. This "interest" is pure profit. If the market declines and the customer orders his stocks sold, the bucketeer may sell for him at 97 what he has already secretly sold at 100 and pocket the difference.

A GENERAL CLEANING: "Testify or get out," was the edict which the New York Stock Exchange and the Curb Market gave to their members last week. Recent exposures of fraud on the part of stockbrokers led to the attempt to "clean up" the exchanges. The stock market in New York, created after the Revolutionary War to deal primarily in U.S. Government bonds, consisted originally of a dozen or more brokers who used to gather under an old buttonwood tree then standing in lower Wall Street. In 1817 the more substantial of these brokers organized and hired a second-story room in Wall Street. It eventually was called the "New York Stock Exchange" and expanded its membership to 1,100, built a splendid marble building for itself and became not only the leading market for American securities but a great international market as well. JUNE 25

The Exchange became in time very particular as to the sort of securities which it allowed to be sold upon its floor. Accordingly another security market became necessary. This need was supplied during the Civil War by an open-air market which assembled daily in Broad Street, and which, with its finger signals and turbulent excitement, was for years one of the sights of New York. Because of its open-air character, this "Curb Market" utterly lacked the severe disciplinary regulations for which the Stock Exchange was noted. Its ethical tone was distinctly low. In 1921, however, the better element of Curb traders and brokers erected a building for themselves and moved indoors. This indoor meeting place enabled the New York Curb Association to punish its members by expelling them. The recent and laudable attempt of the Curb Market to put down fraud or dishonesty among its members has borne highly successful results. [The Curb Market later became the American Stock Exchange.]

"23 WALL STREET": Advertising pays just as liberally in Wall Street as elsewhere. Gilded on its windows or carved on its lintels appear the names of countless bankers and SEPT. 24

brokers, all just as anxious to impress the passer-by with their particular names as firms anywhere else. On the southeast corner of Wall and Broad streets, however, there is a low, massive building with no label at all. Over its door one sees "23 Wall Street"—that is all. Not to know it, however, argues yourself unknown, for this is the office of J.P. Morgan & Co.



Franklin D. Roosevelt will not be categorized a "Tzar." Page 205.

John Pierpont Morgan's firm specializes in $100,000,000 stock issues.

The personality of Mr. J.P. Morgan himself is as indefinite in the public mind as the identity of his office to the tourist in Wall Street. He is thought of as substantial, powerful, unobtrusive—and there one stops. The question usually asked about the present Mr. Morgan is whether he is "as able as his father." Without attempting to answer this natural query, it must be recognized that the period from 1880 to 1910 was fundamentally different from the period from 1910 to 1923. The former period was one of inevitable consolidations and mergers in both the railroad and industrial fields; the times in which the former J.P. Morgan proved pre-eminent called for dominant will-power, great audacity of vision and action. Great personalities arose because individual leadership was imperative.

The period during which the present Mr. Morgan has been the head of the firm, however, calls for effort by whole organizations. The complexity and scope of modern business has become too great for any single individual, however able, to

dominate it. Teamwork rather than individual genius is the order of the day. The present Mr. Morgan has in consequence surrounded himself with partners who represent outstanding ability in many different lines.

The business of J.P. Morgan & Co. is mainly in securities. Its largest issue was the half-billion Anglo-French loan floated in 1915, but it has handled successfully many issues of $100,000,000. Apart from acting as agents and bankers for such concerns as the New York Central Railroad and U.S. Steel, the firm is the fiscal agent in this country for Great Britain and France. The Hearst newspapers recently howled because a "smiling portrait of King George" hangs in Mr. Morgan's office; it is equally likely that a picture of Mr. Morgan hangs in King George's office—if he has one.

STEEL'S UNFILLED ORDERS: The unfilled orders of the U.S. Steel Co. have long been considered a reliable index to the trend of business, for the reason that iron and steel are the most fundamental raw materials and that U.S. Steel is the largest unit in the industry. The business now on the Company's books is the lowest in 16 months. Should this trend persist, plants could be operated at only about 50% of their present capacity, indicating—if the barometer continues to prove reliable—that we are undoubtedly entering a period of declining production and decreasing prosperity.

BANKERS: Nearly 2,200 bankers, from East, West, North, South, from the country, from the cities, convened at Atlantic City for the 49th annual session of the American Bankers' Association. The city men were cheerful, said times are good, pointed gladly to extensive building, high wages, slight unemployment, labor's big bank deposits, "more money in circulation than at any time since the War." The country men were morose, talked gloomily of poor crops, unemployment, low farm prices, agricultural depression. They expected, however, a swing of the pendulum. OCT. 1

CLOSED CARS: Created originally to stimulate Winter driving and enable the automobile manufacturer to keep his plant going the year round, the closed car is very obviously no experiment, but a permanent fixture. From comprising only 10% of the output in 1919, this type of car now repre- OCT. 15

sents 35% of annual production. The increasing tendency for state officials to keep the main highways open the year round has stimulated the buying of closed cars. Leaders of the industry also attribute the increase in closed models to their greater comfort in poor weather, their greater cleanliness at all times.

DEC. 31 **EXTRA DIVIDENDS:** The Christmas of 1923 will go down in history as lavish in extra dividends to stockholders. An almost interminable list of corporations, great and small, has followed the lead made by U.S. Steel in making presents to stockholders. Such an occurrence has not been witnessed since the spectacular but lamented year of 1920.

At first glance the extra dividends would seem to indicate no small optimism on the part of American companies toward prospects for 1924. When breakers ahead are sighted, spare funds are thriftily stored in the surplus account, not thrown about like confetti. Yet feeling that these unusually generous disbursements have been altogether wise is not yet unanimous. Some feel that extravagance this Christmas may be lamented by the next Fourth of July.

MILESTONES

DIED: Major Count Ferdinand Esterhazy, alias Comte de Voilement, at Harpenden, England. His death revives memories of the famous Dreyfus case (1894-1906) in France; for it was Esterhazy who confessed to his part in preparing false evidence against the then Captain Alfred Dreyfus. He subsequently fled to England, where he has lived ever since in a state of penury. He was referred to once by one of his followers as "that gladly forgotten Esterhazy, the wolf," so odious was his name in France.

DIED: Mrs. George C. Riggs ("Kate Douglas Wiggin"), 63, author, at Harrow, England, following an operation. She wrote *The Birds' Christmas Carol*, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*.

MISCELLANY

In London, a band of rowdies burst into a narrow street thronged with auctioneers and buyers in a pet market, shouted "Earthquake!" caused a stampede that injured 60 people and destroyed hundreds of canaries, cats, dogs, chickens, parrots.

Allegedly, more than 1,200 holes were made in one stroke by American golfers during 1922.

At Paris, the French Academy, in revising the dictionary, had to decide when "youth" begins and ends. Temporarily, the termination of youth was set at "about 35 years."

Sixty people fainted when Ricardo Thanorro carried an open can of ether on a Manhattan subway train, "to cure his cold."

BOOKS

"BLACK OXEN"—Gertrude Atherton writes a novel dealing with literary New York of today. It deals with Society and Sophisticates. That is a way of Mrs. Atherton's—capitalizing categories. She sees in terms of classification. One of the less happy results is that her characters are often types and not at all individuals. But *Black Oxen* is not to be read as a dissection of humanity. It is valuable as an examination of social strata and their relationship. For example, there is the relationship between the generations—three of them—among the élite of New York: frozen dowagers of the Age of Innocence; spiteful younger women; crude little flappers of the jazz age. Equally important is the relationship of the aristocracy of money and birth to that of brains—the "Sophisticates," intellectual dictators of the city (columnists, editors, novelists). Says Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, Editor of *The Literary Review*: "It is as a social description, done with a power that beats into shape a turgid style, that one must praise *Black Oxen*." MARCH 3

BOOKS TO HAVE READ: *Ann Severn and the Fieldings* (Sinclair); *Babbitt* (Lewis); *The Cathedral* (Walpole); *Last Poems* (Housman); *Where the Blue Begins* (Morley).

HAS THE READER ANY RIGHTS?: There is a new kind of literature abroad in the land, whose only obvious fault is that no one can understand it. Last year there appeared a gigantic volume entitled *Ulysses*, by James Joyce. To the uninitiated it appeared that Mr. Joyce had taken some half million assorted words—many such as are not ordinarily heard in reputable circles—shaken them up in a colossal hat, laid them end to end. To those in on the secret the result represented the greatest achievement of modern letters—a new idea in novels.

The Dial has awarded its $2,000 prize for the best poem of 1922 to an opus entitled *The Waste Land* by T.S. Eliot.

Burton Rascoe, of *The New York Tribune,* hails it as incomparably great. Edmund Wilson, Jr. of *Vanity Fair,* is no less enthusiastic in praise of it. The case for the defense, as presented by the admirers of Messrs. Eliot, Joyce, et al., runs something like this:

Literature is self-expression. It is up to the reader to extract the meaning, not up to the writer to offer it. Lucidity is no part of the auctorial task. If the author writes everything that pops into his head—or that is supposed to pop into the head of a given character—that is all that should be asked.

It is rumored that *The Waste Land* was written as a hoax. Several of its supporters explain that that is immaterial, literature being concerned not with intentions but results.

Gertrude Atherton writes about "Sophisticates" with a capital "S."

Sherwood Anderson. His "great American novel" bores the critics.

MARCH 10 **"MANY MARRIAGES,"** by Sherwood Anderson, when it appeared in magazine form, was hailed by the extremely advanced as another of the yearly crop of "great American novels." Since its publication in book form its reception has been uneven. F.P.A. of *The New York World* was bored by it. So were Burton Rascoe of the *Tribune* and Edmund Wilson, Jr. of *The Dial.* Dr. Henry Seidel Canby regards it as "a new Pilgrim's Progress." He says of Mr. Anderson: "If we are to have an American Thomas Hardy, he is the man."

ROBERT FROST: A poet of New England; but a poet first of all of the American character, Robert Frost is best known for his second volume of verse, *North of Boston*. Frost is a farmer by nature, that curious combination of dreamer and hard-headed Yankee. If he could do exactly as he chose, one would find him on that rise in the road near South Shaftsbury, thinking, only occasionally selecting a thought which he considers worth putting on paper. That is why his volumes appear so rarely. "I like to *entertain* ideas," he said not long ago. "I like that word *entertain*." Life is to him a thing as bitter as the starkest moments of his tragic poems, as gentle as the sweetest of lyrics. And yet, as he writes in *Birches*— MARCH 17

Earth's the right place for love:
I don't know where it's likely to go better.

"WANDERER OF THE WASTE LAND"—Zane Grey. Mr. Grey thinks this his "most mature and finished work." It is another tale of gun-play and men who are unquestionably men. The hero shoots his brother, almost dies of thirst, kills a man bare-handed, engages in unsuccessful battle with a rattlesnake.

EDDIE GUEST: What American poet so great, so heralded, so powerful that he can move huge audiences of very strong men to tears? Who is met at railroad trains by the town band? Whose ditties sailors carry in their packets? Before whom prizefighters are as little children? "We have no Homer, minstrelling through the land," you reply. Ah, but we have our Eddie Guest, and he cannot be denied. MARCH 24

This balladist of the Middle West, whose books sell millions of copies, is as representative of the great sentimentality of America as the Ford car is of our thrift. He represents beauty to the multitude, and to the multitude beauty is too often artificial flowers, but how important to them! Mr. Guest's poems will be forgotten tomorrow; but as ballads of the times they cannot be neglected. His collected poems, under the revealing title *The Passing Throng*, will be published this season. All along Main Street men who never heard of Robert Frost will be reading Edgar A. Guest.

KATHLEEN NORRIS: The Kathleen Norris of today is a strikingly handsome woman who looks like a duchess and, fortu- MARCH 31

nately, isn't one. "The greatest fun in life," she says, "is being forty." One of the most highly paid and most popular of American women writers, she has pleased the critics as well as the public with at least two of her books, *Mother* and the recent *Certain People of Importance*. This tall, aquiline-featured, dominant woman is of literary family. Her husband, a brother of Frank Norris, is Charles Norris, whose *Salt* and *Brass* are both novels of worth. She is aunt to the children of William Rose Benet, the poet.

For most of the year the Norrises live on a ranch in California. What an amazing pair they must be to be able to exist in the same house! One writer in a family is difficult enough. They not only work well in the same house, but they help each other. Apparently their methods of procedure are quite different. Mr. Norris is hard-pressed during the period of creation. He fights for the right word. Mrs. Norris, on the other hand, says that she enjoys every moment of putting pencil to paper.

At her best Kathleen Norris can present a fine, moving, startlingly real picture of life. At her worst she becomes caught in describing minutiae. A blue pencil would greatly have improved *Certain People of Importance*.

APRIL 7 **JOSEPH CONRAD:** Joseph Conrad, rover of the seven seas, has never set foot in the United States. Now he is coming. The man who holds probably the most exalted position in contemporary English letters is to arrive here for a visit which it is hoped will last through May. He looks forward to it in a spirit of adventure. Mr. Conrad is married and has two sons. He was born of Polish parentage in the Ukraine (South Polland) in 1857. Twenty-nine years ago, his health weakened by a fever contracted in the heart of Africa, he left the exacting service of ships for the no less exacting one of art.

Lord Jim has been conceded by popular favor to be Mr. Conrad's masterpiece. Personally, he eschews favoritism among his works. But of *The Nigger of the Narcissus* he states specifically that "it is the book by which as an artist striving for utmost sincerity of expression, I am willing to stand or fall."

APRIL 21 **SANDBURG IS CHICAGO:** Carl Sandburg is the focal point of the Chicago literary life. He breathes Chicago. He is Chicago. If you would understand that banging, sweeping city

with its stockyards and shining lakefront, read *The Windy City*. No poem, perhaps, ever epitomized a city so successfully.

Sandburg's parents were Swedish, yet somehow he has the warmth of southern countries in him, too. He was born in Galesburg, Ill. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American War. He has worked on railroads. He has washed dishes. He has been a political organizer and soap-box orator. Wide contacts with the facts of life have given him a love of people in the mass, of crowds, of ugliness, of brutality. More than any other American poet, with his curious rhythms sprung from Negro and Indian sources, with his slang and his brassy effects, he has reached the heart of the American people.

"THE SEA-HAWK"—Rafael Sabatini. This is really a reprint of one of Sabatini's first novels. For that very reason, however, it is much better than his later and more successful but less brilliantly written romances. Both in style and color, *The Sea-Hawk* continues the best tradition of the historical romance written frankly for pleasure and excitement. Sabatini is not at all "the modern Dumas" as some critics insist on calling him. He doesn't write in the grand manner of the great Frenchman, but rather on the smaller, but often equally exciting scale of Stevenson. APRIL 28

Mr. Sabatini is now in his forties and has been writing historical romances for many years; but not until the publication of *Scaramouche* (1921) did he come into popularity. Born of Italian and English parentage in Italy, he knows many languages but has elected to write in English and make his home in England.

MRS. RINEHART: Mary Roberts Rinehart's own dramatization of *The Breaking Point* is now finished. It will soon go into rehearsal. Mrs. Rinehart works swiftly and constantly, and her luck is not a myth. Shooting, she will bring down a bird on the wing—to her own surprise; fishing, she will be the only one to make a catch.

Forced to earn her own living when she was very young, Mrs. Rinehart became a nurse. In the hospital she met Dr. Rinehart; she was married at nineteen. It was not until after her three sons were born that she started writing. Her

first novel, *The Circular Staircase*, was a great success. She has never written a failure. That is largely because she respects and knows her tremendous public. To meet Mrs. Rinehart in her Washington home is to see a hostess of charm, and to hear a raconteuse of ability. Dark, faultlessly dressed, with graceful nervous hands and the deep eyes that are at once penetrating and sympathetic, she is a beautiful and a forceful woman.

What a contrast to step into her study! Piles of mail; manuscripts; a sheaf of speeches for a play here; the beginning of an article there; a pile of invitations on the corner of the desk.

CENSORSHIP GONE MAD: Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court of New York, like Polonius, had a daughter. One day, so the story goes, he caught her reading D. H. Lawrence's *Women in Love*. It is a very long novel, an erudite and obscure novel, and some critics say—among them H. L. Mencken—a very dull novel. But unquestionably it has some erotic passages. Whether they were understood by his daughter or not, Justice Ford did not say. But because his daughter might have been shocked, Justice Ford set about outlawing the whole body of literature from the Greek classics to George Moore *for everybody*—at least in New York State.

A bill before the legislature provides that any book containing a "lewd, obscene or filthy word or expression" is liable to get into trouble. The book is not to be judged as a whole but shall be condemned for a single passage out of its context. In one fell stroke this clause would outlaw the Bible, Shakespeare, the Greek and Roman classics, Swift, Chaucer, the whole of Restoration comedy, Milton, Fielding, Voltaire, Flaubert, Goethe, Balzac, Martin Luther, the Encyclopedia Britannica and the dictionary. Surely here is censorship gone mad.

JUNE 4 **"BLACK ARMOUR"**—Elinor Wylie. A book of poems which combine the purest and most authentic lyric gift with an intellectual acuteness as sharp and brilliant as the edges of a diamond. Seldom if ever in modern poetry has such high accomplishment been so amazingly sustained as in the 39 poems that compose this volume. Magic, gorgeousness, color, music, intellect, fancy—Mrs. Wylie has them all, and each

in a degree sufficient to furnish out a dozen other poets with that one quality alone.

The only adequate review of *Black Armour* possible would be to quote the contents entire.

A NOVEL FOR THE COOK: Hugh Walpole advanced jovially into the office last week. He had returned from delivering 180 lectures; had purchased a large collection of etchings with the proceeds, thus indulging his latest hobby. He will not return to England until the end of June. Meanwhile, the author of *Fortitude, The Cathedral, Jeremy,* etc. etc., will enjoy himself some more. He is a most modest author. He believes in his books, but he does not expect you to believe in them. He is tall, broad-shouldered, practically always smiling. He has a broad forehead. He wears glasses. He speaks as he writes—with care and distinction. JUNE 11

He is a son of the Bishop of Edinburgh. He was born in Auckland, New Zealand. As a boy, he lived in America and attended a private school on Washington Square. At the age of twelve, he is said to have written a novel concerning Guy Fawkes for the delectation of the family cook. He is popular in London, but he likes to be alone in the little Cornish village of Polperro where he secludes himself to write his novels. Walpole's work is rich in background and characterization, as well as in a rare understanding of humanity without an overlarding of the sentimental. Having accomplished so much at so early an age (39), there is every chance that he will continue to write better and better books.

"MOSTLY SALLY"—P. G. Wodehouse. An amusing piece of literary confectionery, constructed with Mr. Wodehouse's usual deftness but not quite so funny as some of his other comfits. Nevertheless, *Mostly Sally* should gently tickle away an hour or so of mild but genuine entertainment for almost any variety of reader.

DICK, TOM, SAM: Sequels seem to be out of favor with most prominent American authors—heaven knows why! Lewis, Cather, Wharton, Fitzgerald, Dos Passos etc.—not one of them seems to care about carrying his or her characters through more than a single volume. Which makes it all the more pleasant to come across a volume which is a sequel JULY 2

to the nth power—the 27th item in a series of books that has sold three million copies already. We refer, of course, to the latest segment of the Rover saga—*The Rover Boys at Big Bear Lake* or *The Camps of the Rival Cadets*.

The Rovers are as American as *The Saturday Evening Post*. They are what the average boy between ten and sixteen would like to be. Mr. Edward Stratemeyer [his pen name for this series was Arthur M. Winfield] says in his preface: "My Dear Boys . . . This line of books was started years ago when I introduced Dick, Tom and Sam Rover. . . . Having finished their education, the three young men established themselves in business and became married (to boyhood sweethearts)." Dick, Tom and Sam now live in adjacent dwellings on Riverside Drive. They would. All three are in business in Wall Street. They have the newest radio sets and sometimes get Cuba on them.

The present opus concerns their progeny—and the virtues of the fathers are visited upon their sons. Athletes who never fail to win the game in the ninth inning, jolly-good-fellows, fond of an honest rough-house, chivalrous to the weaker sex, lovers of God's outdoors, their simple lives are a constant succession of triumphs over scheming bullies at a rival academy, bears, wildcats and inertia.

The Significance. Imagine a family library without at least one volume containing the glorious words "A cooky-prize for whoever first sights the old school!"

JULY 9 **"COLLECTED POEMS"**—Vachel Lindsay's are weapons of a spiritual war. Here is *General Booth, The Congo, The Booker T. Washington Trilogy, Daniel*—that inspires even professional audiences to give vent to as leonine roars of approbation as possible. Doubtless the work is uneven—some of the branches on the tree are dead and others stunted; of what collected works could that not be said? But, on the whole, the volume displays a force and beauty truly of our own blood and earth. Kettledrum, piccolo, flute and birch-bark moosecall—in fact, almost every instrument. Really, the only thing to do with a book like this is to read it.

AUG. 13 **EDNA MILLAY:** Having won the Pulitzer Poetry Prize, having changed publishers and been married during the Spring and Summer as well as having been operated upon for appendi-

citis, Edna St. Vincent Millay doubtless enjoys her convalescence with something like complacency.

Edna Millay was graduated from Vassar. Stories of her undergraduate days are not free from anecdotes of temperament displayed. From college she migrated to Greenwich Village. She soon became a legend. Her poetry was widely read, her charms widely heralded. Tiring soon of the Bohemian life of the Village, she went to Europe and stayed there, as a part of the American colony in Paris. This Spring she again sought America. Then, with no warning whatever, this writer of passionate, free, gaily cynical love poetry was married to Eugene Boissevain, a young importer of Dutch extraction who plays an excellent game of tennis, dances gracefully and seems to appreciate the arts.

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT: The Cañon of Gold was the meeting place of one of the most oddly assorted groups of characters in all fictional Arizona. Marta and Edwards fell in love. And Sonora Jack and the Lizard did their best to raise H--l but, H--l, what could they do against the forces of Virtue? When *The Mine with the Iron Door* (the title of Harold Wright's new novel) was discovered, the Indian Natachee had an opportunity for several symbolic orations—and "in the blue depth of the sky a wheeling eagle screamed. . . . Natachee . . . smiled." Likewise, every bookseller in these United States, for here, once more, was a novel that sells itself. AUG. 20

The author knows the country of which he Wrights. It is to be presumed that he knows the people also. Taking all of which into account it is really extraordinary that he should so completely evade transferring any impression of reality to the reader. If it were not for the picture of Mr. Wright among the mesquite on the book-jacket one would be tempted to suppose that he had never been West at all.

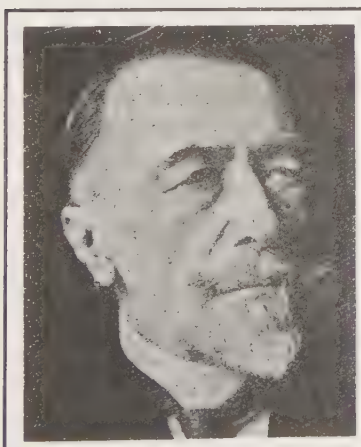
The novels of Mr. Wright, his publishers state, average a sale of 1,268,000 copies per book. Or perhaps it's 12,680,000. Anyhow, Mr. Wright can justly claim that he is America's favorite author.

"THE DOVES' NEST"—Katherine Mansfield. A collection of 21 short stories, six completed, the others left unfinished at the death of their author. The stories are all brief—five, six, eight pages; the longest one, *The Doves' Nest* (unfinished) runs 15. SEPT. 10

They have no trimly tailored tightness of plot—no cannon cracker climaxes—in fact, it is doubtful whether any of our best paying magazines would consider them worth the buying. And yet they add to a reputation that already belongs among the permanent things of English literature—a reputation sustained entirely by such work as this.

What is there left to analyze, then, when one tries to pull them apart? A mood—a moment—a fragrance—sorrow—joy—a living man, a living woman suddenly, completely seen. In *A Cup of Tea,* Rosemary Fell plays lady bountiful to a starving girl and takes her home for tea. Her husband comments casually that the girl is really astonishingly pretty and Rosemary gives her money and sends her away at once. You see? No ginger! No big thumping words! No potency!

H.G. Wells: "K.M.'s perfectly lovely mind has lit a whole dismal day for me." *The Christian Science Monitor*: "Her writing is of that exquisite, subtle insight that explains us to ourselves. One reads and marvels."



Joseph Conrad. A rover of the seas finally sails to the U.S. Page 213.

The late Katherine Mansfield. Her new book catches a mood, a moment.

Katherine Mansfield was born in Wellington, New Zealand and died at Fontainebleau, France (Jan. 9, 1923) at the age of 34. Her other books are *In a German Pension* (1911), *Bliss and Other Stories* (1920) and *The Garden Party* (1922). She had just become universally recognized as the foremost writer of short stories in English.

"THE MYSTERY ROAD"—E. Phillips Oppenheim. Monte Carlo—mysterious ladies of the highest rank who refuse to reveal their identities—a little French country girl-waif—England—Russia—Bolshevik prisons. In other words, Mr. Oppenheim's book displays his usual deft talent for spectacular plot and thrilling incident, though a confirmed Oppenheimer sadly misses the customary criminal secret society with its grips and passwords. SEPT. 17

JOHN DOS PASSOS: Dos Passos became a figure for national discussion when his *Three Soldiers* appeared two years ago. Its bitter, naturalistic tone was criticized by many as "disloyal." By others it was hailed as "the Truth about the War." His novel of puzzled and groping youth, *Streets of Night,* will be published shortly. Dos Passos is a large-headed, stumbling figure, who appears far younger than he is (27). He talks as he walks, in starts and stumbles. He is unbelievably shy. Dos Passos is of Portuguese descent through his father. He attended Harvard but was not graduated. He was an ambulance driver in the War and his section was in the big attack around Verdun in 1917. He attempted to enlist in the Army but was rejected because of defective eyesight.

The two essential things about Dos Passos are his zest for color and his craving for motion. He paints in all his spare time (his pictures have been exhibited in Manhattan.) His books are filled with passages of glowing description. He feels everything, it seems, in terms of color.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM: Here is a man with bitter truth in his work, with brilliance in his execution, with a sense of grim tragedy and deep irony. Now he is in Manhattan rehearsing a new play. Maugham is dark, pale—with eager, somewhat quizzical eyes. He is detached. He understands life too well, he is too aware of events to treat them with tenderness. Perhaps this is because he was at one time a doctor—or, at least, took a degree in medicine. OCT. 22

It was his work among the poor in the slum areas that undoubtedly inspired his first serious work, *Liza of Lambeth.* To the clinic where he studied, the poor came seeking medical aid. Maugham found their souls more interesting than their bodily ills. In *Mrs. Craddock* his sense of the mixture of tragedy and comedy is almost at its best—the same sort of

thing which in its more precise form is seen in short stories such as *Rain*.

It was interesting to watch him the other evening with Charlie Chaplin—Chaplin, mobile, eager, gay, as vivid as a flame and as naïve as Peter Pan; Somerset Maugham, bending toward him, quiet, dark, reserved, cynical, observant. They almost represent the two types of genius—spontaneous creation of life and analytical sounding of the human mind.

NOV. 26 **NOBEL PRIZE:** From Stockholm announcement was made that the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1923 had been awarded to the Irish poet-author, William Butler Yeats.

DEC. 3 **"ANTIC HAY"**—Aldous Huxley. Of Theodore Gumbril, sometime Oxford tutor, and his superb invention—Gumbril's Patent Pneumatic Trousers—They Protect the Lumbar Ganglia and Lend Incisive Poise to Businessmen. Of his extraordinary exploits in Love and Business, under the beaverish protection of a huge, artificial beard. Of Casimir Lypiatt, the boomingly futile would-be genius—and Shearwater, the scientist who investigated sweat—and P. Mercaptan, the snouty-faced amateur of rococo amours—and Myra Viveash with her expiring voice—and Zoë—and Emily—and Rosie—a whole horde of fantastic characters dancing the antic hay around the sophisticated maypole of their own futility. Pickled peacock stuffed with pistachio-nuts—champagne and liquid cream-cheese—a witty, mordant extravaganza of modern fools and fribbles and farceurs and fakers, at times moving, at times a little rancid, always pyrotechnic—and with brilliance, grace and bite.

DEC. 17 **"THE ROVER"**—Joseph Conrad. Mr. Conrad's first novel after a three years' silence belongs with *Victory, Rescue, Nostromo* and the other major masterpieces of his work. The style is a little simpler, and the men and women described are so wholly alive that they haunt the mind. Mr. Conrad gives us anew that impression of space and completion that is stamped upon all his best work—the impression that he has not merely written a novel, but created a world.

DEC. 31 **AMERICAN BOOKS–WHO READS THEM?**: "Who reads an American book?" quoth the carping foreign critic who found

Americans so vulgar in the earlier days of the Republic. Doubtless there was a time when American books were hardly read outside of America, though Whitman received both encouragement and puzzled dispraise from England, and Mark Twain's royal reception there is a matter of record. But at this present moment it would seem as if American publications of any merit or conspicuous salability were rather sought after than frowned on.

Witness the sensational success of *Babbitt* in England, after the comparative failure there of *Main Street*—a failure due, says Hugh Walpole, to the fact that there is no organism in English society at all comparable to our own Gopher Prairies. The poems of Edna St. Vincent Millay, the earlier novels of Sinclair Lewis are familiar faces one meets in the sedate advertisements of English publishers. *Three Soldiers* is seen Teutonified as *Drei Soldaten*. Theodore Dreiser's *Twelve Men* makes a Gallic bow as *Douze Hommes*. Gradually, but surely, the Continent is beginning to revise the theory that American literature is entirely composed of Edgar Allan Poe, Jack London and Upton Sinclair.

MILESTONES

DIED: Shuh-shee-ahsh, 68, also known as Curley, a Crow Indian scout, the sole survivor of the Custer massacre, of cancer, at the Crow Agency, Mont. He was buried on the Custer Battlefield.

DIVORCED: William Ellis Corey, 57, Director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, by Mrs. Mabelle Gilman Corey, 41, former musical comedy actress, in Paris. She charged desertion. He succeeded Charles M. Schwab in 1903 as President of the U.S. Steel Corporation at $100,000 a year, then a record salary for a corporation executive in the U.S. After seeing the then Miss Gilman act in *The Mocking Bird*, he settled $1,000,000 on his first wife, "consented" to her divorcing him and married Miss Gilman in 1907. He resigned from the Presidency of the U.S. Steel Corporation shortly afterwards, allegedly at the request of the directors.

MISCELLANY

At Cateau, France, Henri Maller, the Mayor, posted a bulletin on the façade of the Hôtel de Ville: "So long as I am Mayor, boys must dance with boys and girls with girls. If it is true that one dances for exercise, what difference will this rule make? If there is any other reason for dancing, dancing should not be allowed."

The Department of Agriculture horse census shows that there are 20,550,000 horses in the U.S. There were 23,145,000 in 1914.

In Long Hill, Conn., Rev. M. L. Proper read the New Testament through in 13 hours at a single sitting and claimed a world's record.

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QUOTES OF THE YEAR

Calvin Coolidge *(on being handed his first Presidential paycheck—p. 17):* **"Call often."**

John L. Lewis *(to Communists at a United Mine Workers' convention—p. 47):* **"I ask you that you remove your carcasses without the door."**

Senator Henry Ashurst *(to reporters as he sailed for Europe—p. 35):* **"I am opposed to office holders who go to and from Europe shooting off their bazoos."**

Prince Louis of Monaco *(after hearing of financial irregularities at the casino—p. 124):* **"It is my earnest wish to abolish gambling at Monte Carlo."**

Benito Mussolini *(on the rise of Fascism in Italy—pp. 103, 107):* **"Men nowadays are tired of liberty... The masses like rule by the few."**

George Bernard Shaw *(on being asked for his views on Santa Claus—p. 167):* **"Santa Claus be blowed!"**

ANSWERS TO PICTURE QUIZ—1: Joseph G. Cannon; 2: Joseph Conrad; 3: Franklin D. Roosevelt; 4: David Lloyd George; 5: King Fuad of Egypt; 6: President Harding; 7: Eleanora Duse; 8: Jack Dempsey; 9: Benito Mussolini; 10: John L. Lewis; 11: Winston Churchill; 12: Andrew Mellon; 13: Senator Robert M. La Follette; 14: J. P. Morgan; 15: Woodrow Wilson; 16: George Bernard Shaw.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THESE PEOPLE?

Answers inside back cover.

FIRST ISSUE

This volume is one of a series, each presenting the events of a year as recorded in the pages of TIME.